The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,549 NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1882.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

[illegible]SULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

[illegible] ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, [illegible]AR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, [illegible] TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following [illegible] other Steamers will be despatched as [illegible]:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1883.
[illegible]SI	3542	550	R. B. Hase[illegible]	5th Jan.
[illegible]	3142	550	A. W. Adam[illegible]	12th „
[illegible]	4194	750	A. H. John[illegible]	19th „
[illegible]PES	2984	500	G. Scrive[illegible]	26th „
[illegible]PORE	3887	600	C. G. Perr[illegible]	2nd Feby.
[illegible]AR	2621	450	R. G. Murr[illegible]	9th „
[illegible]	5013	850	G. F. Cates	16th „
[illegible]	2869	500	G. W. Atki[illegible]on	23rd „
[illegible]	4101	750	W. D. And[illegible]on	2nd Mar.
[illegible]A	2726	500	A. B. Dani[illegible]	9th „
[illegible]	4196	750	W. B. An[illegible]ws	16th „
[illegible]	3142	550	A. W. Ad[illegible]son	23rd „
[illegible]	3900	600	A. Symon[illegible]	30th „
[illegible]PES	2984	500	G. Scrive[illegible]	6th April.
[illegible]	3130	600	J. B. Cha[illegible]an	13th „
[illegible]	2842	500	H. Weig[illegible]	20th „
[illegible]	2883	500	W. M. [illegible]obie	27th „
[illegible]	2869	500	G. W. [illegible]nson	4th [illegible]
[illegible]	3004	600	E. G. S[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	600	J. Ort[illegible]	25th „
				TUESDAY.
[illegible]	2726	500	A. B. [illegible]aniell	29th May.
[illegible]	3542	550	R. B. [illegible]aselwood	5th June.

[illegible] the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon [illegible] day of sailing. [illegible] booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, [illegible]BRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRIN[illegible]CE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every [illegible]. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London, calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers [illegible] vessels at Suez.

[illegible] Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under [illegible] MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
[illegible] Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MEL[illegible], AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On or about 1883.
[illegible]	3900	600	A. Symons	12th Jan.
[illegible]	2622	500	H. Weighell	26th Jan.
[illegible]	2283	500	W. M. Robbie	9th Feb.
[illegible]	3004	600	E. G. Stead	23rd Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for [illegible])	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two [illegible])	210	105
To [illegible] and back do.	330	165
To [illegible] or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for [illegible])	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	[illegible]

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, [illegible] December, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

[illegible]LORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
[illegible] CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 2[illegible]th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To [illegible] ITALY.			To MARSEILLES.		
I Class	Rs. 500	Including wines.	I Class	Rs. 520	Including wines.
II do.	350	With	II do.	350	With
III do.	150	food.	III do.	155	food.

[illegible] under 3 years, free of charge. [illegible] not above 10 years, half fare.

[illegible] heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the [illegible]. All extra Luggage will be charged for at [illegible] can be ascertained from the Agent.

[illegible] leave

[illegible] RUBATTINO on Monday ...... 1st Jan. 1883.
[illegible]RE on Thursday ...... 1st Feb. 1883.
[illegible] Thursday ...... [illegible]st Mar. 1883.
[illegible] RUBATTINO on Sunday ...... 1st April 1883.

[illegible] and heavy baggage are carried on board [illegible] by the Company's steam launch, leaving [illegible] between 10 and 11 a.m.

[illegible] Railway Tickets to London, available for [illegible]

[illegible]	Calais Route.		Brighton Route	
[illegible] I Class	Calais Route.	£ 95	Brighton Route	£ [illegible]0
II do.	do.	70	do.	[illegible]8
[illegible] I do.	do.	145	do.	130
[illegible] II do.	do.	105	do.	[illegible]3

[illegible] Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., [illegible]

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

[illegible] Dec. 2[illegible], 1882.

FRENCH LINE

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

[illegible] monthly steamers to Marseilles doing the run in 22 days.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th January.

[illegible] has in common with the other new steamers of this [illegible] splendid accommodation for passengers, being [illegible]ally with a view to their comfort, the cabins [illegible] and containing two berths only. She carries [illegible] and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
[illegible] over three and under eight ¼ charge.
[illegible] eight and under twelve ½ „

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail) .... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via [illegible] .... 1st class „ 5 18 1

The above steamer will be followed by the Chander[illegible] of Colombo leaving 21st February.

Steamers of this line will leave Bombay regularly on the [illegible] month from January, and they will sail from Marseilles on the 20th of each month.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st Nov., 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
[illegible] HALL	2,700	400	
[illegible]OW HALL	2,700	400	
[illegible]TON HALL	4,100	500	
[illegible]NETH HALL	4,100	500	

BOMBAY TO MASEILLES.

S.S.	Tons.	H.P.	Capt.	To sail.
[illegible] HALL	2,700	400	W Brand	6th Jan. 1883.

Passage Money Rs. 450.

[illegible] fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted [illegible] every way for the Bombay Trade.

[illegible] Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars [illegible] to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., [illegible]G, KING and Co.

CARGO.

[illegible]—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms [illegible] through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, [illegible] Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dun[illegible], New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line [illegible] undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

[illegible] Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

A[illegible]TRO-HUNGARIAN [illegible]OYDS' S. N. Co.

[illegible]REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS [illegible]ETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail 1883.
[illegible]ICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	8th Jan.
[illegible]	A. Tercic	2,000	400	8th Feb.
[illegible]A (new)	G. Ragusin	3,900	550	8th Mar.

Commencing with the following departures, the regular [illegible] will leave BOMBAY on the 28th of each month, [illegible] at BRINDISI.

The passage will be performed at increased speed, thus [illegible] the time to 19½ days to BRINDISI and 21 to TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H P.	To sail. 1883.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,391	450	28th Mar.
[illegible]	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	28th Apr.
[illegible]ORA	G. Sturli	3,800	500	28th May.

[illegible] of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as [illegible]:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 498	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for six [illegible] at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
[illegible]TE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 852	Rs. 510

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

[illegible] TIMAVO, to sail early in February 1883.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To 1883
[illegible]SA (new)	G. Ragusin	3,900	550	2nd Jan.
[illegible]VAERTS	F. Egger	2,391	450	27th Ja..
[illegible]	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	27th Feb.
[illegible]ORA	G. Sturli	3,800	500	27th Mar.

[illegible] Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the [illegible] previous to sailing.

[illegible]RANCES effected by the General Insurance [illegible] (Limited), Marine Branch.

[illegible] further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c. [illegible]

J. JANNI, Agent.

[illegible] House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR LONDON.

S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, on 3rd January, calling at Kurrachee, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Algiers, and Lisbon.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd January, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimilipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. JAVA, 1,450 tons, on 31st December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. KANGRA, 1,952 Tons, on TUESDAY, 2nd January, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th January, 1883.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th December, 1882.

N. V. CURRANEE AND Co.,
INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE AND OVERLAND PARCEL AGENTS.
Elphinstone-circle, (opposite the Custom House.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz, Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation

Quarts, per doz., Cash, Rs. 7-12
Pints „ „ 5-4

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & COMPAY (Ld),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PROFESSOR BARFF'S

BORO-GLYCERIDE,

A HARMLESS AND EFFECTUAL FOOD PRESERVATIVE,

HAS neither smell nor flavour. Preserves all kinds of meats, poultry, fish, oysters, milk, &c.

Invaluable for children, as it prevents acetous fermentation in milk, and, being harmless, may be used with it for infants.

TOUGH MEAT NO LONGER TOLERABLE, DIP IT IN BORO-GLYCERIDE AND HANG TILL TENDER.

Price per 1 lb. bottle Rs. 5 net.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S OZO

IS a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Cash Rs. 2 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMERY

A fresh supply of the delightful

ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

MANUFACTURED BY

LUBIN OF PARIS,

COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Kiss-me-Quick,	Patchouli,
Frangipani,	Millefleur,	White Rose,
Jasmine,	Moss Rose,	Ylang-ylang, and
Jockey Club,	Opoponax,	Other Perfumes.

UNEQUALLED FOR STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each .... Cash Rs. 2-4
Larger Bottles, each .... „ „ 3-8

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY,. Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

28, APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E C.

Telegrams transmitted to and from England at greatly reduced cost.

Home and other Remittances effected at once by telegraphic advice.

Bills, Drafts, &c., cashed or sent for collection.

Current Accounts opened.

Pay, Pensions, &c., drawn and paid without charge.

Interest on deposits made in India remitted home at 2s. per rupee.

Goods, stores, wines, &c., supplied from stocks in India at current prices, or from Home at wholesale prices, direct from the manufacturers.

Passages to all ports booked free of charge at reduced fares.

Packages of any size or shape shipped to England and elsewhere at lowest rates of freight.

Personal, Financial, and General Agency business conducted.

Particulars on application, personally or by letter.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.

CLEARANCE SALE OF REAL HABANA CIGARS!

D. MACROPOLO begs to offer the under-mentioned REAL HABANA CIGARS in splendid condition at a great sacrifice, viz.:—

			Rs.	
La Carolina	per box of	50	3	8
El Caliope	„	50	3	8
Los Magnificos	„	50	3	8
Valle Suarez	„	50	3	0
El Principe de Galles	„	50	3	0
Atalanta	„	50	2	12
Flor de Tobacco	„	50	2	8
La Legitimidad	„	50	2	8

D. MACROPOLO,
9, KALBADAVIE-ROAD; 33, MEADOW-STREET; AND ESPLANADE, WATSON'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.

N.B.—The clearance sale is only at the Head Establishment.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Limited.

PAID UP CAPITAL, fcs. 6,500,000.

OUR GRAMME MACHINES have been declared the BEST at all Government trials at WOOLWICH, &c., and have received the HIGHEST AWARDS at all the Exhibitions.

Electric Machines	for [illegible] incandescent lamps	Rs. 350
Do.	for [illegible] do.	„ 750
Do.	for [illegible] light of 5,000 candles	„ 750
Do.	for 6 arc-lights of 2,000 candles each	„ 1,200
Do.	for 8 „ 500 „	„ 1,280
Do.	for 20 „ 500 „	„ 2,000

Our prices for first cost and hourly working DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

AGENTS:
Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS and Co., Bombay.
Messrs. GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. BINNY and Co., Madras.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

DAVE CARSON ...... LESSEE & RESPONSIBLE MANAGER.

POMEROY SEASON,
MARCH AND APRIL, 1883.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP formerly subsisting between us the undersigned for the completion of certain contract works in Bombay has been DISSOLVED.—Dated at Bombay, this 19th day of December, 1882.

THOMAS C. GLOVER.
JOHN T. LINDSLEY.

JUST PUBLISHED an ENGLISH and PERSIAN DICTIONARY containing about 22,000 English and 30,000 Persian words, modern and classical, as also idioms, for Civil and Military Officers and Schools. By MAULAWI FAZL-I-ALI, camp Poona. Also to be had from MUNSHI MAHOMED BAKIR, Secretary, Turkish Consul General, Fort, Bombay; also at Atmaram Sagoon and Co., Kalbadevie-road. Price per copy, Rs. 20.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MAULMAIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st January, 1883.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer Maulmain Municipality.

Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MILL STORES for the above company to be delivered at the Mill, Chinchpoogly, during the year 1883. The tenders must be returned on or before the 1st proximo, at 12 o'clock a.m. Particulars can be obtained at the Company's office, 9, Hornby-row. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tenders.

By order of the Local Committee,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.

SALVATION ARMY.

HINDEE THEATRE, corner of Grant and Falkland Roads.—Meetings EVERY EVENING at 5 p.m.

SALVATION TENT, Crawford Market.—Meetings daily at 7-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

MAJOR TUCKER.

Head-quarters, Salvation Army, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that we have APPOINTED Messrs. EDMOND CHARPIE & Co., WATCHMAKERS of BOMBAY, our SOLE AGENTS for the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and from this date all orders for our manufactre must be sent direct to them.

COURVOISIER FRERES,
Watch-manufactuters.

Chouds-de-fonds, 6th December, 1882.

ARAB HORSES.

A LARGE NUMBER of good useful HORSES suitable for Remounts, &c.; now on hand and cheap.

Also a selected lot of blood horses, galloways and ponies for racing purposes, including a large, handsome thorough-bred [illegible].

All the best horses [illegible] now arrived and this opportunity should not be lost. Apply at the Commission Stable of ABDOOL RAJAK DUBACHELL, Bhendi-bazaar.

THE BOMBAY TRADE AND FINANCE BANK

Advance money upon Real Estate and Personal Security.

Commence business, 1st J[illegible]

A. FISHER, Manager.

Tempry. offices 44, Tamarind, late Church Lane.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of ARTICLES at Mrs. WOOD'S BUNGALOW, in aid of the Bombay Flower Brigade and other charitable purposes, will be CONTINUED during the PRESENT WEEK from 9 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the evening.

Below Articles.

Desks, work boxes, paper knives, paper weights, charms, tortoishell, necklaces with crosses, earrings, sets, napkin rings, and cylon laces.

China from Japan and China, Madras lace and work in gold and silk toys, and a large selection of good strong and valuable carpenter's tools, and gardening implements for Ladies' and children.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after JANUARY 1st, 1883, the Down Mail will leave Colaba at 5-20 p.m., the Down Ordinary at 7-30 a.m., and the Down Mixed at 10-10 a.m.

Slight alterations will be made in the Bombay Local Train Service and in the Main Line Service at intermediate stations, the particulars of which may be ascertained from the time tables, which will be exhibited at stations in the course of a few days.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th December, 1882.

NUN'S VEILING,

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY
FOR INDIAN WEAR,
Re. 1-4 and Re. 1-8 per yd.

PATTERNS POST FREE.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH

WATSON AD COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the following CONTRACTS in the Thana Districts, to run from 1st April, 1883, to 31st March, 1884:—

1. For collecting Ferry Tolls.
2. Do. Road Tolls.
3. For removal of sand and clay from creeks and rivers.
4. For removal of ballast stones from a plot of land at Elephanta Island.

To run from 1st June 1883 to 31st May, 1884.

5. For removal of Kankar for lime in Talukas Salsette and Mahim.

Tenders should be sent so as to reach the Collector on or before 12 o'clock (noon) on the 4th January, 1883, at Thana.

Separate tender must be sent for each of the contracts.

Tenders must be accompanied by a currency note of Rs. 10 if the amount of the tender be below Rs. 1,000 and by a currency note of Rs. 100 if the amount be over Rs. 1,000.

On failure to make the necessary deposit or to execute the security bond and agreement within 15 days of acceptance of tender, the currency note accompanying the tender will be forfeited.

Conditions of sale can be ascertained in the Mamlutdars and Mahalkaries kacheries, and further particulars can be learnt in the office of the Collector.

W. B. MULOCK, Collector.

Thana Collectors' Office, Kalyan, Nov. 30, 1882.

A SPECIALITY FOR INLAND POSTAGE.

THE
BOMBAY CABINET OF STATIONERY.
Containing
120 sheets large octavo Note Paper and 50 each square and oblong Envelopes.

Specially prepared for half anna postage.

Price Rs. 1-8; free by post Rs. 1-14-0.

Sold only by
THACKER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR LADIES.

Albert Chains.	Silver Jewellery.	Trinket Cases.
Bouquet Holders.	Jewelled Rings.	Silver and Gold Thimbles.
Cake Baskets.	Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.	Envelope Cases.
Crosses.	Church Services.	Perfume Cases.
Charms.	Hymn Books.	Jewel Cases.
Demi Suites.	Fans.	Silver Card Cases.
Ear-rings.	Chatelains.	Dressing Cases.
Engagement Rings.	Work Baskets.	Writing Cases.
Guard Rings.	Lady's Companions.	Dressing Bags.
Necklets.	Albums.	Hand Mirrors.
Gold Bracelets.	Inkstands.	Smelling Bottles.
Gold Brooches.	Cash Boxes.	Tea Services.
Gold Lockets.		

GENTLEMEN.

Rings.	Spirit Stands.	Silver Pencil Cases.
Meerschaum Pipes.	Watches.	Dressing Cases.
Cigar Holders.	Photo. Frames.	Dressing Bags.
Cigar Cases.	Silver Snuff Boxes.	Writing Cases.
Cigarette Cases.	Pocket Books.	Despatch Boxes.
Agh-dans.	Courier Bags.	Army and Navy Cups.
Cigar Lamps.	Spirit Flasks.	Gold Rings.
Riding Whips.	Carriage Clocks.	Scarf Rings.
Field Glasses.	Muffineers.	Gold Alberts.
Gold Studs.	Gold Pencil Cases.	Silver Cigar Cases.
Sleeve Links.	Studs and Links.	Silver Cigarette Cases.
Gold Pencil Cases.	Peg Stands.	

WEDDING GIFTS.

Fruit Stands.	Ormolu Inkstands.	Salt Cellars.
Cellarettes.	Photo. Albums.	Ice Buckets.
Cruet Stands.	Card Trays.	Lamps.
Flower Vases.	Lawn-tennis Sets.	Table Cutlery.
Porcelain Vases.	Liqueur Cases.	Time Pieces.
Glassware.	Dessert Sets.	Suites of Plate.
Crockeryware.	Peg Trays.	Electro-plated Ware.
Tea and Coffee Services.	Napkin Rings.	

CHRISTENING GIFTS.

Silver Cups and Mugs.	Electro-plated Cups and Mugs.
Silver Fork and Spoon.	Electro-plated Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon.	Electro-plated Knife, Fork and Spoon.
Silver Knife, Fork, Spoon and Mug.	Electro-plated Bowl and Spoon.
Coral and Bells.	Pearl and Whistles.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.

"Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast;
Let fall the curtain, wheel the sofa round;
And while the bubbling and loud hissing urn
Throws up a steaming column, and the cups
That cheer, but not inebriate, wait on each,
So let us welcome peaceful evening in."
(*Cowper.*)

"When in discourse of Nature's mystic powers
And noblest themes we pass the well-spent hours
Whilst all round the Virtues—sacred band—
And listening Graces, pleased attendants stand,
Thus our tea conversations we employ,
Where with delight instruction we enjoy,
Quaffing, without the waste of time or wealth,
The sovereign drink of pleasure and of wealth."
(*Brady.*)

THERE are no more appropriate Presents than our KANGRA VALLEY TEAS (in neat tin packets) which, from their high state of purity, richness of flavour, quality and cheapness, are so highly appreciated as to have for their consumers the greater portion of the *élite* of Bombay and out-stations, and are supplied to the CLUBS, REGIMENTAL MESSES, and members of the CIVIL and MILITARY SERVICES all over India.

THE FRESH ARRIVAL of Consignments of 7,000 lbs. of choicest Teas.

IMPORTANT.

MAJU and Co.'s Tea Emporium is distinguished from others by the representation of two TEAPOTS painted on the two front Glass Windows.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MORENAS & CO.

H[illegible]asure to announce to the public of Bombay and its vicinity that they have just unpacked a CHOICE COLLECTION of GOODS, received per s. s. ROME, comprising—

XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
OF GREAT VARIETY.

CONFECTIONERY.

All goods warranted pure and free from all deleterious ingredients.

Boiled Confectionery.	Comfits.	Lozenges.
Foudant Creams.	Chocolate and Cream.	Gum Goods.
Gelatine Gum Goods.	Cream and Ices.	Rocks.
Liqueur Comfits.		

CRYSTALISED FRUITS,

In ½ lb. and 1 lb. boxes; also in boxes of 7 lb. each.

TURKISH DELIGHTS.

CALLARD AND BOWSER'S GOODS.

Everton Toffee, Butterscotch, Butter Mint, Raspberry Toffee; Black Currant Toffee, Paraline Rock

FRENCH CONFECTIONERY.

Finest quality only, from the first Parisian Makers, 12 kinds

TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CHRISTMAS CRACKERS

of great variety and attraction, from Ans. 8 to Rs. 5 each box.

CHRISTMAS TREE DECORATIONS, FANCY BOXES.

In Nests or filled with French Confectionery, Chocolate and Cream, very suitable for presentation.

SURPRISE PACKETS.

The Great American Prize Puzzle Packets; Funny Faces; April Fishes; Dick Whillington's Bundle; Sweethearts; The Great Musical Surprise; World's Celebrities; Umbrellas.

Every packet contains, besides confectionery, an article of jewellery.

MORENAS & CO.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS,
WINE, SPIRIT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15 Meadow Street.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.

BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.

12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shank's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.

20-H. P, Shank's Cornish Boilers.

8 and 10-H. P. Shank's Vertical Engines and Boilers.

12 and 22 cwts. Shank's Steam Hoists.

4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.

Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.

Pulsometers.

Hand Fire-engines.

Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.

Lathes and other Tools.

Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.

Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.

Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.

Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO.

BEG to draw attention to their new and splendid consignment of

PRESENTATION WATCHES IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES,

of which they solicit an early inspection.

GENTLEMEN'S HUNTING OR CRYSTAL-FACED KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES IN HEAVY 18 CARAT GOLD CASES WITH COMPENSATION BALANCE WHEEL ... Rs. 2[illegible], 275, 300.

The same of the FINEST and STRONGEST make ... ... „ 350, 3[illegible], 4[illegible], 425

FULL CHRONOMETER AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES... „ 390, 450, 500, 550

These watches have been tested in a lighted stove and also under freezing point and their maximum variation is LESS than thirty seconds PER MONTH IN ANY TEMPERATURE.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES in the PRETTIEST and NEWEST designs a from ... Rs. 50 to 600.

THE HIGHER PRICED WATCHES ARE TASTEFULLY MOUNTED WITH DIAMONDS.

FOR CATALOGUE OF SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND PLATEDWARE SEND TO

C. MARCKS & CO.,

1, East-street,
POONA.

43, Rampart-row,
BOMBAY.

TEAS! TEAS!!

THE CIRCULAR of 19th December, 1882, issued by the well-known Teabrokers, Messrs. HART & SIBTHROP, of Calcutta says, in respect to the Public Sales of Teas, held on the 14th instant—

"A small invoice of 50 packages of very fine Kangra Valley Tea, from the Holta Tea Factory, realized an average of Rs. 1-8 per lb., ranging in price Rs. 0-9-6 for broken TEA to Rs. 4 for Golden Pekoe."

The above shows how the Holta Teas (of which we are the sole Agents in Bombay) are appreciated by the public. These Teas are quite unsurpassable, and no other Teas can even approach them, commmanding as they do such high prices at Public Auction Sales. Tins of such Teas will be acceptable Presents during these festive times

MORTON AND COMPANY,
SOLE AGENTS OF
HOLTA TEAS.

LAST DAYS OF OUR CHRISTMAS BAZAAR.

ALL TOYS NOW REMAINING
TO BE SOLD AT
HALF THE ORIGINAL LOW PRICES.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH CO.

Have extended a SPECIAL WIRE from their Central Office in LONDON (ENGLAND) TO LIVERPOOL & MANCHESTER, AND HAVE OPENED BRANCH STATIONS at those places, so as to transmit messages direct over the Indo-European line to and from India and the East generally.

All messages sent from India to Europe should be marked "Via TEHERAN."

At the LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER OFFICES of the Company the registered addresses of al Indian and Trans-Indian Firms are kept.

By order,
W. ANDREWS, Managing Director.

London, 4th December, 1882.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

EASE, COMFORT, AND PRECISION.

MADE TO MEASURE {HOAR & CO.'S} OR READY FOR WEAR.

	Rs.		Rs
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new Designs.	6 for 36	TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material	6 for 40
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest Designs	6 for 30	BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colours (thoroughly shrunk)	6 for 54
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	SILK and WOOL, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable	6 for 56
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts...	6 for 28	CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine White Saxony Flannel	6 for 52
BEST WHITE, Collars attached	6 for 32		
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 36	SPUN SILK, White, Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury	6 for 72

DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee (*equal to 12½ per cent.)*

HOAR & CO., SHIRT-MAKERS, 13, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY

42, PALL MALL, LONDON. (*LATE VINER*) LATHAM & Co., ELPHINSTONE-CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKERS TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND THE ROYAL FAMILY,
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, AND ADMIRALTY,
MANUFACTURERS of keyless half Chronometer WATCHES, suitable for rough wear and all climates.
CHIMING MUSICAL AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR CLOCKS, TURRET, CHURCH AND HOUSE CLOCKS.

Repairs forwarded to England by each mail and promptly attended to.

Goods supplied from stock in Bombay at London Prices.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION

CASH STORES.

FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Crawford Market Branch—Esplanade Cross-road.
FRESH FISH, ICE, VEGETABLES, AND FRUITS.
OILMANSTORES and OVERLAND PROVISIONS, fresh by every Mail Steamer.

Christmas Cakes.	Turkish Delight.
Christmas and New Year Cards.	Crystalized Fruits.
English French and Allahabad Confectionery.	Californian do.
Prize Toy and Jewel Packets for Children.	Biscuits by Huntley & Palmer.
Parisian Novelties for 'Xmas Trees.	Persian Rose Water.
Fancy Goods and Ornaments.	Shiraz Wine, Genuine.
Bon Bon Crackers.	American Tin Toys, Cheap.

HAMS OF ALL SIZES, BACON, CHEESE, BUTTER, JAMS, &c.

BEER, STOUT, CLARET, CHAMPAGNE OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

TRICHINOPOLY AND COCONADA CHEROOTS AT READY MONEY RATES.

TEA, SUGAR, GROUND COFFEE, COCOA, CHOCOLATE, SWISS, MILK, &c.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE.

W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE, ZOEDONE, ZOEDONE, ZOEDONE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. SICILY has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 29th December, 1882.

PENSIONERS' FETE at the Cooperage 3 p.m. TO DAY. Any pensioners, widows, &c., yet received cards can do so at the gate.
Trams as usual will start from Grant-road, Girgaum, and Byculla at 2-30 p.m.
The Committee will be glad to see subscribers and friends.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED at the office of the above Company, till FRIDAY, the 5th January, 1883, for the supply of best Londonderry STEAM COALS, at the Company's works, Colaba, from 8th January to 31st December, 1883.

Jno. G. RUSSELL.
SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE BUNSHAH, Liquidators.
Bombay, 28th December, 1882.

THE PORTUGUESE TRANSPORT INDIA.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD of the above Transport hereby invites TENDERS for the supply of BREAD (fine), BEEF, the live stock (cattle), and CARDIFF COAL—the first two articles for consumption during her stay at this port, and the latter for use on her voyage. Sealed tenders will be received at the Portuguese Consulate, up to the 3rd proximo, and the acceptance of the lowest tender will be made known at the said Consulate on the day following (4th January 1883) at 2 p.m. Dated on Board the Transport India anchored in Bombay harbour the 29th December, 1882.

GOMES DA SILVA,
Secretary to the Board.

MRS. COUNSELL.

CLARE HOUSE, CLARE-ROAD, BYCULLA.

INVITES ATTENTION to her STOCK of FIRST-CLASS GOODS, consisting of Millinery, Ball and Evening Dresses and Flowers. Lawn-tennis Aprons, Colored Muslins, Senah Silks, Beaded Laces, Costumes, Fichus, C[illegible], Corsets, &c.
New Year and Birth-day Cards, Bonbons, Toys, Japanese Studs, Brooches, Lockets, &c.
All goods marked in plain figures at low rates.
Up-country orders attended to.

RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY
INCLUDES THE R. S. RY., THE H. S. RY., AND THE S. N. S. RY.

NOTICE.

RATES FOR GRAIN AND COMMON SEEDS.

CONTINUING advertisement dated the 16th November, 1882. Notice is hereby given, that the NEW REDUCED SCALE of CHARGES for the carriage over this Railway of Grain and Common Seeds in consignments of 270 maunds and upwards, on and after the 1st January, 1883, will be as follows:—

	Per Maund. Per Mile. Pie.
First Hundred Miles	0·35
Second Hundred Miles	0·25
Third and Fourth Hundred Miles	0·15
Additional distance over 400 Miles	0·10

The following table shows the through charges to Bombay from the Chief Stations on the Rajputana Malwa Railway. The Rajputana Malwa Railway's proportion of freight as shown in the table is calculated as above.

Stations from	Rate per maund. R. M. Ry. rate to Sabarmati.	B. B. & C. I. Ry. rate Sabarmati to Bombay.	Total rate to Bombay.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Delhi	0 9 0	0 4 6	0 13 6
Gurgaon	0 9 0	0 5 3	0 14 3
Rewari	0 8 10	0 5 3	0 14 1
Ulwar	0 8 5	0 5 3	0 13 8
Agra	0 8 6	0 4 6	0 13 0
Bhurtpur	0 8 6	0 5 3	0 13 9
Dausa	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 14 0
Jeypore	0 7 7	0 6 0	0 13 7
Ajmere	0 6 7	0 6 0	0 12 7
Beawur	0 6 2	0 6 6	0 12 8
Sojut	0 5 8	0 6 6	0 12 2
Erinpura	0 4 6	0 6 6	0 11 0

By order,
I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Traffic Superintendent.
Ajmere, 26th December, 1882.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

11, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of valuable and extensive stock of Lamps, &c., belonging to C. Zerrenner.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd January, 1883, at 1 p.m., at No. 4, Elphinstone-circle, the whole of the stock of valuable K. O. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 light hanging, wall and table lamps in great varieties. Lots of cooking stoves, very superior fireproof iron safes never imported before in Bombay. Lots of Ice machines, fountains and shop furniture, &c., &c., the property will be on view from Tuesday. Terms cash on delivery.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 30th December, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms white, and coloured piece-goods broad cloth, alpaca, blankets, flannels, and sundry articles, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 handsome strong Belgaum dumney cart, in very good order.
1 handsome strong pony-cart, with very fast-trotting bay [illegible] and set of brass mounted harness.
[illegible] Australian horse.
[illegible] good useful office shigram.
[illegible] pony with saddle and bridle.
1 Handsome strong grey pony very fast, good in saddle and harness.
1 Handsome bay arab riding pony full height the property of an up-country gentlemen, also a light mail phaeton.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 handsome strong Belgaum Dumney cart in very good order.
1 first-rate double-barrelled gun by Westley Richards.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANWARE.

On TUESDAY, the 9th January next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of 25 cases Japanware consisting of handsome awata shippo vases, awata shippo pots and covers, awata shippo jars and covers, awatta tea sets, &c., &c.
The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 30th December, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THOUSANDS of our SEWING MACHINES are now in use ALL OVER INDIA, and are giving every satisfaction. Each Instrument carries a GUARANTEE for TWELVE MONTHS. Send for Price Lists. H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

HEAD MASTER WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Indo-British Institution, Bombay. Salary Rs. 125, with quarters. Apply (sending copy of testimonials) to the SECRETARY.

HAMILTON'S.—The nearest HOTEL to the Prince's Dock. "Mrs. Crocker and self have spent three weeks in this Hotel, and have found it CLEAN and the most COMFORTABLE Hotel we have ever stayed in India. HEARN CROCKER, M. D., Brigade-Surgeon, 2nd Cavalry H. C., Oct. 9, 1882."

B. PHILLIPS & CO. MANUFACTURE SUPERIOR SODA and other AERATED WATER at their branch Pharmacy 17, Church-gate-street.

NOW ON VIEW, at "THE CRITERION" RESTAURANT, a large collection of rich CAKES at Re. 1 per pound. None should be without paying a visit to "The Criterion" during this festive occasion.

WANTED a CLERK, must be able to write rapidly a neat good round-hand from dictation, and to spell and punctuate correctly. Apply sending copies of testimonials in own handwriting and stating wages to Dr. LUCAS, Ahmedabad. Desirable applicant will only be answered.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized Iron Bath-Tubs with swivel handles for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

IN answer to numerous inquiries Mr. DAVIS, SURGEON DENTIST, is now in Bombay, TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT. Hours 10 to 5.

MATHERAN.—For sale, one of the best Houses on the Hill, well furnished. Apply to Mr. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, 26, Medow Street.

GRANT ROAD BAR and **BILLIARD ROOMS** are OPENED from this date, under European management. Grant Road, 21st Dec. 1882.

FOR SALE, a new LANDAU, only used three months, and a pair of fast trotting white Australian horses with new harness. Apply "B. C.," this paper.

TO LET, from 1st January, a commodious upper-storeyed HOUSE on Bellasis-road. Rent, Rs. 150, exclusive of taxes. Apply to F. ROWLAND.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent CLERK for employment in Brigade Office, Quetta. Salary, Rs. 80 per mensem. Apply Brigade Major care of this office.

BARTON & COMPANY are selling their Show-room goods at a reduced price, consisting of Bon Bons, Fancy Crackers, Toys, &c., &c. Do not loose this opportunity.

FRESH arrival of luscious Spanish Peaches, Apricots and Pears. Large tins (over [illegible] lbs.) Rs. 15 per doz., small do., Rs. 9½. Sample tin As. 13. Liberal discount to the trade. D. SALA & Co., 13, Hornby-row.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES' ANNUAL FANCY DRESS BALL.—Friday, the 26th January, 1883, has been fixed for the Annual Fancy Dress Ball of the Bombay Volunteers.—A. W. PROUDFOOT, Captain, W. M. TENNENT, Captain, Honorary Secretaries.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. [illegible].—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

NEW YEAR PRESENTATION CAKES, NOW ON VIEW at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street, Muscatel Raisins, Almonds, Bon Bons, Sweets, &c.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND........£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
[illegible] OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
AKYAB.
RANGOON.
PENANG.
SINGAPORE.
BATAVIA.
SOURABAYA.
HONGKONG.
FOOCHOW.
MANILA.
SHANGHAI.
HANKOW.
YOKOHAMA.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE and GERMANY, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission; and Conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts Interest is allowed at per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, and on Fixed Deposits on terms which may be learned on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	" 35 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 57 0	60 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELLERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 37 0	" 39 0
Goldlack, extra	" 42 0	" 44 0
SPARKLING WINES.		
From the CHAMPAGNER FABRIK SCHLOSS RHEINBERG.		
Sparkling Hock	Rs. 30 0	...
" Moselle	" 30 0	...
Rheinberg Carte Blanche	" 30 0	...
Johannisberg Cabinet	" 34 0	..
MOSELLE.		
Brauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	..
Josephshoefer (do.)	" 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle	" 32 0	...
STILL HOCKS,		
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	" 17 0	...
Geisenheimer	" 18 0	" 21 0
Liebfraumilch	" 23 0	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	...
Hochheimer	" 26 0	" 29 0
Rudesheimer	" 26 0	" 29 0
Marcobrunner	" 30 0	..
Queen Victoria Berg	" [illegible] 0	..
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs.	Rs.
Moselblumchen	" 16 0	" 19 0
Niersteiner	"	" 19 0
Brauneberger	" 20 0	" 23 0
Hochheimer	" 20 0	"
Liebfraumilch	" 23 0	" 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 23 0	" 26 0
Josephshofer	" 29 0	" 32 0
Rudesheimer	" 28 0	" 31 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 33 0	" 36 0
Steinberger	" 33 0	" 36 0
Scharzhofberger	" 41 0	" 44 0
Johanisberger	" 42 0	" 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauternes	Rs. 19 0	...
Latour Blanche	" 30 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	" 22 0	" 25 0
From MESSRS. RIZZETTI & BAY, TURIN.		
Monforte Wine	Rs. 24 0	...
CLARETS.		
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. ...	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	" 24 0	..
From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	..
Cru de Barreyre	" 18 0	...
Chateau La Begorce	" 24 0	..
Leoville St. Julien	" 28 0	..
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	" 13 0	" 15 0
Haut Canon	" 14 0	" 17 0
Margaux	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 26 0	" 28 0
" Mouton Rothschild	" 30 0	..
BRANDY.		
G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 22 0	..
E. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 22 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars } M. & Span	" 25 0	..
" Gold "	" 30 0	...
Fromy & Rogee's Cognac	" 24 0	..
Do. do. * * * stars		
Brandy (very old)	" 34 0	..
Adr. Menard & Co.'s * * * Cognac	" 26 0	..
WHISKY.		
From MESSRS. R. H. THOMSON & Co., LEITH.		
Holyrood, English bottled	Rs. 19 0	..
" Bombay "	" 18 0	..
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsner	" 6 0	" 4 0
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	" 5 8	" 4 0
Munich Export Beer	" 6 8	" ..
Flower and Sons' Ale	" 5 0	" 3 0
SUNDRIES.	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Vermouth, Superior	Rs. 20 0	..
Swiss Bitters from Alpine Plants	" ..	Rs. 27 0
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	" 39 0	...
Kummel (a delicious liqueur)	" 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest)	" 35 0	..
Real Italian Oil, very large bottles	" 14 0	..

Devilled Lobsters at 6 annas a tin, net cash.
Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-Row.
Bombay, 15th December, 1882.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder		in kegs of 25 lbs.	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
¼ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do	do.
Do.	A W/i American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Agents.
Apollo Street May 12, 1881

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE,

THE SAFEST, CHEAPEST, CLEANEST, AND MOST EFFICACIOUS
SANITARY AGENT
YET DISCOVERED.
RECOMMENDED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
DESTROYS DISEASE, OVERPOWERS SMELL, WORKS WONDERS AS A CURATIVE AGENT, DEODORISER, AND DISINFECTANT.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN INDIA.
GEO. BAIRD & CO.,
NO. 63, MODY-BAY, FACING TRAMWAY LINE.

To be had—BOMBAY: TREACHER & CO.; KEMP & CO.; B. PHILLIPS & CO.; THOMSON & TAYLOR; BOLTON & CO.; M. RENNARD; JAMES PEARSE; BARTON & CO.; W. J. ESSAI; D. FER D. FERNADES & CO.; B. S. MADON & CO.; B. K. NANDODKAR; H. F. DOTTUNWALLA & CO.; LAWSON & CO.; Dr. CANOJEE JAIRAM and CRITERION RESTAURANT.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

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TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

THE undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always in Stock a large number of New and Second-hand TENTS as under for sale or hire at moderate rates. The second-hand tents are new lined and complete with all conveniences. An inspection is early solicited.

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.	
Dining Tent with 2 or 3 rooms	32 by 22
Do. do.	3 by 21
Field Officers	29 by 17
Captains	24 by 14
Rowtee	24 by 14
Stable for 4 Horses	
SINGLE POLE TENTS.	
Subalterns	18 by 14
Do.	14 by 14
Hill Tent	12 by 12
Do.	10 by 10
Staff Officers	12 by 12
Bechoba Tent	12 by 12
Do.	10 by 10
Stable for 2 Horses	
Rowtee in Circular form	
Necessary	5 by 5
Do.	4 by 4
FIELD SERVICE TENTS.	Weighing
For General Officers	200 lbs.
Do. Commanding Officers	150 lbs.
Do. Officers	80 lbs.
Sepoys of 2 Pals	
Lascar Pal	

All applications addressed the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor & General Merchant.
ADDRESS:—To Parell-road, Old Imambara, near Baboola Tank, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

AMUSEMENT FOR THE COLD SEASON.

IN PREPARATION,
A GRAND EXHIBITION
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Magnificent Life-size Photos in Oil Paint, Selected Views and Panorama of Bombay, &c.
AT
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MEDOWS STREET,
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Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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HAVE the pleasure to announce to the public of Bombay and Mofussil the opening of 10,000 most useful articles suitable for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

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WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WE continue to receive regular weekly shipments of our well-known

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionably by far superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock:—

In open-faced silver cases		Rs. 25
Do. hunting	"	" 26*
Do. half-hunting	"	" 27*

The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

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PIANOFORTES

AS UNDER FOR SALE OR HIRE OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

A FRESH SHIPMENT of the following just to hand:—

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PAINOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany, Rs. 850

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S (OF STUTTGART) OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTE,
In Solid Rosewood, Rs. 800.

R. LIPP & SON'S OVERSTRUNG GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
In Solid American Walnut or Rosewood, Rs. 750.

THE BIJOU OR STUDENT COTTAGE PIANO,
In Solid Wood, Compass 5 Octaves very Portable, Rs. 280.

A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER PIANOS ON HAND.

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian climate

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

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OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Twenty Years' Public Test, and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, establish

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

the only Safe, Reliable, and never-failing Phosphoric Remedy for Over-worked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Epileptic Fits, Wasting Diseases, Nervous Prostration, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood, Clears the Skin, thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted, and thus imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, and rapidly cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Kidney, Nervous Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

being a Natural Vitalising Restorative, its Energising effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent. The Highest Medical Authority pronounce PHOSPHODYNE to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the system to the highest degree, thereby checking all Wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Over-taxed Energies of Body and Mind, surpassing all the known THERAPEUTIC agents of the present age, for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down Constitutions; and Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Manhood.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Debility, Brain, and Nerve diseases Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which poison the blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, causing unmistakably distressing and painful symptoms, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers amongst all ranks of society perfectly cured during the past twenty years establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Debility nervous and mind diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body the man is reduced almost to a mental and physical wreck, this mighty vitalising Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE of SUBSTITUTES, Compounded from Vile and Cheap Drugs, which some Mean Unscrupulous Persons are making up to sell on the great Reputation of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, Fraudulently using Dr. Lalors' Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE." His Advertisements and Patients' Testimonials, to foist their bad Imitation on the People of India. Read the following:—

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT THE
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(THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.)

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, from its immediate effects in cases of Exhaustion, Lassitude, Nervous Debility and Malarial Diseases, has Attained an Enormous Sale in Africa, China, East and West Indies, The Colonies, Turkey, Asia, and other Hot Climates.

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H. R. Maynard, Pennang.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co, Chemists, Madras.
E. Speechly, Kurrachee.
J. Gillon & [illegible] Lahore and Dalhousie.
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Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.
And all the Leading Merchants in India, China, Africa, Turkey, &c.

TEMPLE BAR.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT.

1.	March	Boccaccio	Erkel.
2.	Overture	Martha	Flotoni.
3.	Waltz	Die Intimen	Faust.
4.	Medley	Faust	Fischer.
5.	Polka	Plausch net Pepi	Kopetzky.
6.	Gavotte	Kinder	Weiss.
7.	Polka	Kinder Jux	Stanka.
8.	Chorus	Aus Tannhauser	Wagner.
9.	Waltz	Gute Lannen	Reichardt.
10.	Galop	Vorwarts	Kaulich.

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THE MANAGER has the pleasure of informing the Public that a French Chef de Cuisine has just been brought from Europe specially for the Establishment.

Breakfasts, Dinners, and Tiffins can now be supplied to customers in a superior style, at moderate charges. All Liquors are of the very best quality.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY—ONE RUPEE.
Commencing at 9 p.m.

Musical Director,
MORITZ SIEGL.

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TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHER USERS OF POWER IN BULK.

WATER POWER, varying from 100 to 1,000 H. P., is available at 38 sites on the Bari Doab and Western Jumna Canals in the Punjab.

The tracts in which the Water Power is situated are:—

(*a.*) Between the rivers Beas and Ravi, to the North of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway 26 sites, close to the Amritsar and Pathankote Railway now under construction.

(*b.*) To the West of, and about 16 miles from, the river Jumna, 12 sites, on a Navigable Canal running from Karnal to Delhi, and within easy distance of the grand Trunk Road.

Leases will be granted for 20 years, on the following approximate rates per H. P. per annum.

For the first	3 years	Rs. Nil.
Do. second	5 "	" 60
Do. third	6 "	" 100
Do. fourth	6 "	" 150

Full particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab Irrigation Branch, Lahore, and information regarding the Water Power available at the various sites and their local advantages, can be obtained from the Offices of the Superintending Engineer, Bari Doab Canal, Amritsar, Superintending Engineer, Western Jumna Canal, Delhi.

By order,
R. HOME, LIEUT.-COL., R. E.,
Offg. Joint Secretary, Government, Punjab,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.
Lahore, 24th Jany. 1882.

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OF
PAINTINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS
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ALL HAVE BEEN CHOSEN BY A CELEBRATED ARTIST AND ARE MARKED AT SUCH PRICES THAT WE DEFY COMPETITION.

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ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
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BRANCH.
RAMPART ROW,
CHURCH GATE STREET,

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NOTICES.

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THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now an immense stock of the above material of the regulation shade as approved for Army use, and are in a position to execute all orders immediately upon receipt.
Samples and particulars upon application.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
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COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
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HORSES—ARRIVAL OF FRESH AND SECOND BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES.

PER S. S. ORIENTAL FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their constituents and the public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and second batch of superior HIGH-CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c., belonging to the well-known dealer, Shaik Jusum Bin Feed, [illegible] Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable. Bombay.
30th October, 1882.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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INDIAN FANCY BAZAAR,

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GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
BEST INDIAN FOOLKAREES AND JAYPOR ENAMEL JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SHAWLS, CLOTH AND CHOGAS,
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GOLD AND OTHER EMBROIDERY WORK,
PERSIAN AND CASHMERE CARPETS,
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INDIAN AND PERSIAN CURIOSITIES
OF EVERY KIND AND VARIETY.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,
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PAINKILLER.

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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

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ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
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AND A COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
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Separate establishments for Boarding Boys and Girls.
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THE PEEBLES HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.

This Splendid MANSION is highly recommeded as a WINTER RESIDENCE, being well sheltered, while the climate is dry and bracing. The House heated throughout, presents by its spacious Conservatories and Corridors the finest Covered Promenade in Scotland.

The BATHS (especially the Russian) and water supply are unequalled. Recreation of all kinds, including BILLIARDS, CHESS, SKATING, and CURLING. WINTER TERMS, October 15th to April 15th. Address, the MANAGER.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

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Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afteroon use.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
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POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce
Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	25s.	35s.

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d
Very superior	21s. 0d
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s. 6d
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d
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FOR LONG WALKS
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(*Registered.*)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LO[illegible]
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, [illegible] Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in [illegible] the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and [illegible] promptitude and liberality.

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THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON [illegible] GLOBE INSURANCE COMPA[illegible]
FIRE AND LIFE.
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TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS ......£[illegible]

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description [illegible] usual terms.
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For particulars apply to the Agents.

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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,87[illegible]299 5 1 STERLING.

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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES IN CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £[illegible]

GROWTH OF FUNDS.
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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	Rs. 10,[illegible]
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The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" [illegible]
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	" [illegible]
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	" [illegible]
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The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 4,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who [illegible] ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN [illegible]. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES
Not granted by any other Company [illegible]

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meeti[illegible]
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities [illegible] remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates [illegible] of leaving any Port in India Ceyl[illegible]

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSI[illegible]
996 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. [illegible]

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURA[illegible] Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTE[illegible]

Age.	30	35	40	[illegible]
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	[illegible]

Lower Safe Rates than any other C[illegible]

6. Company young, and therefore free [illegible] Liabilities.
7. [illegible] Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limite[illegible] of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH [illegible] PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per c[illegible]
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory [illegible]
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 [illegible]
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without F[illegible]
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own [illegible] Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged [illegible] suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture [illegible] after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children [illegible] law protected from Demands of Cre[illegible]
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trus[illegible] Policy-holders with the Official Tr[illegible] Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND E[illegible] MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFID[illegible] OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native [illegible] European—are invited to compare the Rates [illegible] Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of [illegible] other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agen[illegible] Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on applic[illegible]

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.[illegible]
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 3, Elphinstone Circle, Bom[illegible]
Or any of the Agents in India.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, [illegible]
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS [illegible]
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY

ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHA[illegible]
WOOD VIOLET. GOLD MEDA[illegible]
DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER [illegible]
Sold everywhere [illegible]
GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.
Observe Trade Mark [illegible]
J. & E. ATKINS[illegible]
24, Old Bond Street, Lo[illegible]

H. AND T. KIRBY AND COMP[illegible]
ORIGINAL PREPARATIONS
OF
PHOSPHORUS.

THE Restorative Power of Phosph[illegible] most remarkable, and cures are effected by these preparations in cases that have resisted all other medicines. In these forms it is as harmless as Quinine, and far better in its inspiriting action.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS (No. [illegible])
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPH[illegible]

This pill is taken as a [illegible] and affords con[illegible] relief when the system is jaded and worn by [illegible] strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of de[illegible]spondency and grief its exhilarating and energising effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS (No. 3.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE.

This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a [illegible] tonic to the entire nervous system, giving power to the brain and spinal cord and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the digestive organs and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA (No. [illegible])
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA.

This pill is specially useful in a tonic Dyspepsia, [illegible] of Spirits, and habitual constipation arising from [illegible] work. It is a useful stimulant also in cases of f[illegible] importance occurring in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects.

PHOSPHORUS AND CINCHONIDINE (No. [illegible])
ANT PERIODIC PILL.
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS, CINCHONIDINE AND PODOPHYLLIN.

A useful tonic and antiperiodic taken with great advantage in malarious diseases, ague, and remittent fevers, torpid liver, and enlarged spleen. Available remedy in cases when the system has been habituated to Arsenic and Quinine, and especially adopted for persons residing in India and other tropical climates.

COMPOUND POSPHORUS PILLS WITH NUX VOMICA (No. 7.)
EACH PILL CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS, REDUCED IRON, QUININE, AND NUX VOMICA.

This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by Debility, Poverty of Blood, and loss of [illegible] Power. It cures Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, [illegible] of Spirits and other manifestations of Nervous [illegible]tion very rapidly. Brain workers, Clergyman, Pro[illegible] and Busy Commerce Men who are habitually over[illegible] derive great benefit from a course of this combin[illegible] tonics. For convalescents from fevers and ot[illegible] hausting diseases this RESTORATIVE is superi[illegible] others.

CAUTION.

Messrs. H. T. Kirby and Co. have to caution the [illegible] Profession and the Public against several imitat[illegible] their well known preparations. Some of these im[illegible] are made with Powdered Posphorus, and are exce[illegible] dangerous, while others are perfectly inert. Every [illegible] bottle of Kirby's Original Preparations bears the [illegible] Mark and Signature of the Firm. Purchase theref[illegible] of their authorized agents.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., Bombay
MADON & Co., Bombay

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

[illegible]ALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DEC. 23, 1882.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

[illegible] Promissory Notes .. Rs. 99 14 a 99-15
[illegible] of 1879 (1885) .. .. 100 4 a
[illegible] of 1878-79 (1893) .. .. 106 0 a
[illegible] of 1879 (1833) New Loan .. 106 0 a
[illegible] of 1879 (1893) Coupon .. Nominal.

[illegible]NMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.
[illegible] Eastern Bengal Railway per £20 Rs. 300 a
[illegible]ian Railway
[illegible] Class A. .. per £1 Nominal.
[illegible] .. per £1 ....
[illegible] .. per £100 ....
[illegible] and Rohilcund .. per £16 Rs. 148 a 150
[illegible] Punjaub, and [illegible]ilway .. per £20 .. 2[illegible]

[illegible] GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1881.
[illegible] Cent. [illegible] years (1900 .. Rs. 102-8 [illegible]

[illegible] MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.
[illegible] .. 103 0 a
[illegible] .. 104 12 a
[illegible] .. 106 0 a
[illegible] .. 107 14 a
[illegible] .. 110 0 a
[illegible] .. 111 0 a
[illegible] .. 119 0 a
[illegible] .. 103 0 a

[illegible] PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.
[illegible] 1881.. .. Rs. 107 0 a [illegible]

[illegible] OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.
[illegible] Bengal Mills [illegible]
[illegible] Bowreah Cotton [illegible]
[illegible] Canal P[illegible]
[illegible] Carew & Co. [illegible]
[illegible] Dart. H. Ry. [illegible]
[illegible] do. do. [illegible]
[illegible] Dunbar Cotton [illegible]
[illegible] Eastern Cachar Tea [illegible]
[illegible] Fort Gloster Jute [illegible]
[illegible] Hooghly Mills [illegible]
[illegible] India General [illegible]
[illegible] Kurseong Darj. Tea [illegible]
[illegible] Kornafuli Assm. [illegible]
[illegible] Oriental Jute [illegible]
[illegible] Panbaree and Ko[illegible]
[illegible] Ranglee Rung[illegible] a 102
[illegible] RaneegungeCoal [illegible] a 101
[illegible] Sapakati Tea [illegible] a 106
[illegible] Sing. & Alkamah [illegible] a
[illegible] Teesta Valley [illegible] a 104
[illegible]

[illegible] ON LONDON.
[illegible]

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.
16th November, 1882.
[illegible]terest for on demand loans .. 6 per cent.

[illegible]ATES OF FREIGHT.
[illegible]

JOINT STOCK SHARES.
BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.
[illegible]

TEA COMPANIES SHARES.
[illegible]

[illegible]SSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LONDON.
1091 Scotsman (s), Schlessman.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
[illegible] Clan Alpine (s), Soutar.
[illegible] Nubia (s), Knox.
FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.
1318 Farragut, Kendall.
1192 Monrovia, Moore.
FOR HAVRE.
1181 Barden Tower (s), B[illegible]n.
FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.
1975 Poonah (s), Chapman.
FOR MARSEILLES.
1773 Speke Hall (s), Brand.
2022 Waverly (s), Calvert.
FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.
1912 Kairos (s), Simpson.
2919 Raffaele Rubattino (s), Merello.
FOR ANTWERP.
11 6 Sandal (s), Kennedy.
FOR U. K. OR CONTINENT.
1128 St. Elmo, Smith.
FOR HULL.
1375 Storm Queen (s), Read.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
1324 Bride of Lorne, Nicholls.
FOR MAURITIUS.
781 Adria (s), Raffin.
FOR RICE PORTS.
1367 Denbighshire, Lewis.
FOR CALCUTTA.
1578 Huzara (s), Campbell.
FOR ZANZIBAR, &c.
938 Oriental (s), Britten.
FOR BUSSORAH.
1?0 Calder (s), Raflin.
160 Henry Bolckow (s), Dyer.
FOR KURRACHEE.
943 Java (s), Magenis.
FOR CHINA.
1419 Kidiva (s), Harris.
2124 Medusa (s), Ragusin.

UNFIXED
IRON SHIP.
1270 County of Carnarvon, Roberts.
WOODEN SHIPS.
967 Iris, Evans.
512 Wilhelm Homeyer, Holtz.
Laid up.
1390 Empress of India (s).

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.
1374 Abyssinia (s), 1—(Harbour Defence.)
— H. M. S. Arab, Stopford.
— India (s)—Portuguese Transport.
— H. M. S. Jumna, Singleton.
[illegible]
1407 Magdala (s), 1—(Harbour Defence.)

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.
1336 Freeman Clark, Williams—New York, August 8.
1308 McNear, Taylor—Liverpool, Sept. 1.
1414 British Empire, Jones—Shields, Sept. 1.
1307 Belle Morse, Norton—New York, Sept. 14.
916 Cyprus, Williams—Liverpool, Sept. 16.
1381 Loch Linnhe, Pittendrigh—Cardiff, September 21.
993 Khimjee Oodowjee, Row—Liverpool, Sept. 27.
1371 Z. Ring, Murray—Liverpool, September 30.
1640 County of Dumfries, McLean—Cardiff, October 3.
1445 Thomas Dana, Sisson—Philadelphia, October 5.
1388 Martin Scott, Kerr—Cardiff, October 9.
2008 White Star, Furnell—Liverpool, October 11.
1265 Abyssinian, Hughes—Liverpool, October 26.
1196 San Stefano, Sproul—Liverpool, October 26.
1073 Stafford, Roberts—Liverpool, October 26.
1111 New City, Bray—Liverpool, November 2—Left Holyhead, November 12.
1206 Lady Lisgar, James—Liverpool, November 13.
1193 Coimbatore, Lewis—London, November 24.
1359 Bean Uamba, Reid—Liverpool, November 28.
1197 Berkeley Castle, Sanpher—Tyne, loading.
1459 Governor Tilley, Humphreys—New York, loading.
1437 Œnone, Beale—Birkenhead, loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.
2?? Harmonie, Codlier—Mauritius, November 9.
210 Gylding, Winther—Mauritius, November 23.
736 Stanhope, Davies—False Point and Mauritius, loading.
1470 Drumpark, Bailey—Sydney, loading.
1104 Samarkand, Lamont—Melbourne, loading.
1198 Earnock, Parson—Melbourne, loading.
2172 Simla, Nicholson—Melbourne, loading.
700 Silenzio, Denegri—Chittagong, loading.
1165 Lady Elizabeth, Finlay—Mauritius, loading.

STEAMERS.
SHORTLY DUE.
2044 Berenice, Crellovich—China—Left Suez Canal Dec. 6.
2143 Brindisi, Haselwood, China—Left Suez Canal Dec. 8—At Colombo, December 25.
1078 Sicily, Green—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Dec. 13.
2162 Ganges, Andrews—London—Left Suez Canal Dec. 15.
1794 Alsatia, Murray—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Dec. 15.
1288 Sahara, Gill—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Dec. 15.
1349 Teviot, Duff—London—Left Suez Canal Dec. 16.
1868 Malwa, Atkinson—Suez—Left Suez Canal Dec. 17—Left Aden Dec. 27, 7 p.m.
146 Huntingdon, Hynes—Calcutta—Left Suez Canal Dec. 18.
1339 Bengal—Singapore—Left Suez Canal December 19.
1302 Leo, Coundon—Tyne—Left Suez Canal Dec. 21.
1677 Surat, Adamson—Venice—Left Suez Canal Dec. 24—Left Suez Dec. 24, 6 p.m.
917 Mobile, Doert—Tyne—Left Suez Canal Dec. 24.
1359 Sapphire, Love—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Dec. 26.
— Clan Ogilvie—Glasgow, &c.—Left Suez Canal Dec. 27.
1585 Clan Cameron, Kewley—Cape and Mauritius—At Cape Town November 15.
1285 Delhi, Marr—Jeddah—At Jeddah, Nov. 11.
861 Milton, Johansen—Gulf and Kurrachee.

EXPECTED.
1230 Joseph Arbib, Dunding—Penarth, Nov. [illegible]
1437 Clan Monroe, Tyne—Glasgow, S. Africa & Mauritius, Nov. 28.
1299 Hypatia, Malloney—Tyne, Nov. 28—Via Aden.
2125 Pekin, Symons—London, December 13.
1555 Mount Lebanon, Black—Cardiff, Dec. 14.
2206 Singapore—Genoa, December 21.
2218 Armenia, Read—Liverpool—December 21.
2156 Sutlej, Johnson—China, December 26.
1775 Bokhara, Weighell—London—December 27.
1515 Kashgar, Murray—Venice, December 29.
953 Tenedos, Harris—Cardiff—Sailed for Brindisi, Nov. 16.
715 Abydos, Cumming—Tyne.
1060 Arago, Jones—Jeddah.
1459 Inflexible, Wood—Tyne.
1499 [illegible]—Tyne.
[illegible], Perrins—China.
2509 Comorin, Trebuchet—Marseilles.
1205 Kepler, Lascelles—Tyne.
2647 Merton Hall, Verrill—Liverpool.
2017 Canton, Daniel—Marseilles.
2931 Scotia, Cato—London.
1780 Darien, Inch—Cardiff, via Aden.
2044 Bombay, Holloway—Cardiff, via Aden.
1891 Hydaspes, Scrivener—Venice.
1139 Geelong, Webber—China.
1738 Rydal Hall, Shaw—Liverpool.
1660 Corinth, White—Cardiff.
2020 Duke of Buckingham, Turner—Queensland.
1491 Khalif, Rose—Cardiff.
1000 Cerigo—Tyne.
1817 Vorwaerts, Egger—Trieste.
1557 Helios, Tercig—Hongkong.
1039 Dartmore, Mitchell—London.
928 Irene Morris, Burgess—Tyne.
1131 Govino, Scarlett—Tyne.
1251 Kate, Jeffcis—Tyne.
1237 Timavo, Visin—Trieste.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

Mails.	Dates.	Latest hour of posting at the General Post Office.
		Madras time.
For Europe	Every Friday	4- 0 P.M.
Kurrachee	" Sunday	9-30 A.M.
Persian Gulf and Kurrachee	" Wednesday	3- 0 P.M.
Malabar Coast	" Thursday	1-30 P.M.
China and Australia	29th Dec.	4- 0 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	19th Jan. and 16th Feb.	4- 0 P.M.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Delagoa Bay	5th Jany. 1883.	1 0 P.M.
Natal and Cape of Good Hope via England	Every Friday	1 0 P.M.

DEPARTURE OF INLAND MAILS.

Mails.		General Post Office.
		Madras time.
(b) For Bengal, N. W. P., Malwa and Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	Ordinary letters Registered letters Parcels	5-30 p.m. 4-30 p.m. 4- 0 p.m.
(b) For Poona, Madras Presidency, Deccan and Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	Ordinary letters Registered letters Parcels	1-50 p.m. 12-30 p.m.
For Post Towns on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kattywar, Cutch, Punjab and places in the N. W. P. above Agra.	Ordinary letters Registered letters Parcels	4-30 p.m. 4- 0 p.m. 4-30 p.m.
For Post Towns on the B. B. & C. I. Railway as far as Broach.	Ordinary letters Registered letters Parcels	6-15 a.m. 4-30 p.m. of previous day
For Post Towns in Southern Konkan, i.e., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoli and Ratnagiri.	Ordinary letters Registered letters Parcels	10-30 a.m. 4-30 p.m. of previous day
(b) For Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and other Towns in Southern Maratha Country and for Kanara.	Ordinary letters Registered letters Parcels	6-15 a.m. 4-30 p.m. of previous day
(b) For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jubbulpore, also for Central Provinces and Berar.	Ordinary letters Registered letters Parcels	5- 0 a.m. 4-30 p.m. of previous day
For Uran and Panwel.	Ordinary letters Registered letters Parcels	6- 0 a.m. 4-30 p.m. of previous day

(b).—Letters and papers, too late for these Mails closing at the General Post Office can be posted at the Boribunder Railway Station Post Office *without* fee up to five Minutes of the departure of Trains.

Direct despatches comprising covers posted overnight or places on the N. E. Line as far as Jubbulpore, and also Central Provinces and Berar, and for Poona and places in S. M. Country and Kanara, are sent to the Bori-bunder and Byculla Railway stations from Branch Post Offices to meet the down N. E. and S. E. morning Mail-trains.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, MAHIM, BANDORA AND ANDHERI.

STATIONS. Colaba, Bom. Time, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road, Mahalakshmi, Parel, Dadar, Mahim, Bandora, Andheri.

FARES FROM COLABA. 1st Class, 2nd Cl., 3rd Class. Mail. Ordy.

FARES FROM ANDHERI.

WEEK DAYS.

SUNDAYS.

[illegible]

LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, COORLA, BHANDUP, TANNA, AND KALYAN.

FARES FROM BOMBAY. 1st Cl., 2nd Cl., 3rd Cl., 4th Cl.

STATIONS. Bombay, Musjid, Byculla, Chinchpokli, [illegible]

WEEK DAYS.

SUNDAYS.

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28th December, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... 29·967
Temperature of the Air .... 76·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 68·6
Dew Point .... 64·5
Relative humidity of Air .... 0·671
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8). 0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.).. 83·0
Minimum do. do. read at 10½ a. m.) .... 66·1
General Direction of Wind* ...... NNW, E, ENE, NNW NNW, NNE, ENE, WSW, W, WNW, NW, N, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours* 169

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

THE MODERN SWORD OF DAMOCLES.

It would be difficult for a malevolent genius to devise any more dangerous apparatus than a long stout wire stretched from house to house across a public thoroughfare. In some unexpected moment under extraordinary pressure, perhaps a heavy fall of snow, it is not merely possible, but likely that it will fall to the ground, and in falling must almost inevitably cut in two all it strikes. Nevertheless, this modern sword of Damocles hangs suspended over the head of the Londoner in nearly every street through which he passes from murky morn to drizzly eve. And, strange to say, the threatened Londoner seems in no way disturbed by the jeopardy in which he is placed. If it were otherwise, if the fear of danger dogged his footsteps, he would simply take measures to have the impending peril removed under the Nuisance Act. It is useless to remonstrate, because doubtless the representative Londoner has an interest in the multiplication of telegraph and telephone wires stretched overhead, and if an "interest" be vested in any nuisance or source of danger it is safe. Meanwhile, for the sake of the provincial folk and foreigners who visit the metropolis, if not of the mass of the population, it would be well to take these wires down before some terrible calamity occurs. Mr. W. H. Smith told a deputation which waited upon him a few days ago that it was vain to hope that anything would be done in the session of Parliament which has just ended. He was right. We should like to supplement this extra-Parliamentary utterance with the remark, that it is perfectly useless to expect that in any session of a legislative assembly, or by any official board, anything will be done so long as public opinion betrays no consciousness of the danger that exists. A spice of peril adds piquancy to life, and the reflection that we may "at any moment" fall victims to some hideous catastrophe is rather exhilarating to the human mind, than calculated to disturb its habitual tranquillity. This being so, it is perhaps a pity that any one should harbour a desire that the modern sword of Damocles may be speedily removed.—*The Lancet.*

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The sittings of Congress began on December 4. Nothing of interest occurred at the session, which was of brief duration. The President's Message and the Departmental reports were transmitted to Congress.

The President announces that the State Department has made arrangements for carrying into effect the Bill prohibiting Chinese immigration. He reviews the South American troubles, and in regard to American diplomacy says the apparent frustration of the American efforts last spring in the interests of peace did not discourage further similar efforts; the appointment of Mr. Logan as Minister to Chili was intended to convey to Chili the assurance that the United States was still desirous of interposing her good offices. The President hopes the apparent obstacles so far confronting the Minister may eventually be overcome. The President, referring to the International Peace Congress summoned by General Garfield, says it was interrupted by his own order, giving reasons therefore; he does not oppose such a congress, but prefers that, if it assemble, its character and object shall first have been the subject of more thoughtful consideration by the representatives of the people rather than by the President alone. He suggests in this connexion the advisability of measures looking to a settlement of international difficulties by arbitration. Arrangements are making for a commercial treaty with Mexico, while several treaties have been made with Spain, Belgium, and other countries. The President describes briefly the arrests and imprisonment of Americans in British gaols, with the Government inquiry regarding them and the demand for a prompt trial or their release, acknowledging the subsequent British action, and also transmitting voluminous correspondence. The Message reports that the revenue for the fiscal year was $403,525,250, showing an increase of dlrs. 42,742,957 over the previous year. The expenditure was dlrs. 257,981,440, being dlrs. 2,731,447 decrease. The annual debt charge decreased from 82 to 71 millions. The year's surplus was dlrs. 145,543,810 being 45 millions increase. The debt decreased 166 millions. The President congratulates the country on its prosperity, and favours rigid economy in the public expenditure and a reduction of the inland taxes. He endorses the recommendation of the Secretary to the Treasury that the taxes on spirits, tobacco, and fermented liquors should be reduced to a *minimum* consistent with sufficient revenue to meet the ordinary Government expenses, and with the abolition of the other inland taxes. The process of refunding the debt at lower interest is described, the President suggesting that the time is ripe for further refunding, that the Four and Four-and-a-Half per Cents. ought to be refunded at 3 per cent., though giving no specific plan. The President renews the recommendation of the last Message that the existing tariff laws need revision, expressing the hope that the Tariff Commission's labours may facilitate the action of Congress. He favours the early retirement of silver certificates, as they are an unnecessary addition to the paper currency. Referring to the inability to get Bland silver dollars into circulation, he favours the repealing of the law requiring their fixed monthly coinage, recommending that it be left to the discretion of the Secretary to the Treasury. There are now nearly 2,300 national banks, over 500 old ones having been re-organized. The President concurs with the Secretary to the Navy in the recommendation for placing the navy on a better footing, both in ships and armament, and also urges an increase of the army. He also advocates the curtailment of the excessive amounts recently appropriated to public works, as there are large unexpended balances of moneys voted in the last River and Harbour Bill. He recommends humane treatment of the Indians, saying that treatment tending to civilize them should be encouraged; also that a law should be enacted enabling them to hold their lands in severalty. He congratulates Congress on the passage of the law suppressing polygamy in Utah, and says the Commissioners under it are making commendable progress, but great obstacles remain to be overcome, which he hopes may disappear without occasion for more stringent legislation. The estimated cost of pensions for the current year is 100 millions. The President describes the progress of the Star Route fraud cases, stating that the object of the Government is only to obtain a just result, but that it will not suffer obstruction at the hands of its own officials, as has recently been shown by removals as a penalty. He favours the elevation of the public civil service on the basis of improvement by more stable tenure; he is o[illegible] removals, save for same cause or other, but makes no special recommendation for reform. The remainder of the message considers domestic matters.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, NOV. 24.

The following is an interesting account of Russian views of England's altered position in the East, taken from the *Novoe Vremya*. This paper hazards the supposition that the temporary removal of England's chief base of diplomatic operations in the East from Constantinople to Cairo may turn out to be a permanent change. It continues:—

"England has apparently become quite indifferent to reforms in Asia Minor, and to the internal affairs of Turkey, in Europe, and Asia, generally. This indifference is, no doubt, partly owing to recent changes in the Balkan Peninsula, and partly to the conscientious investigation of Asia Minor by English agents. The Balkan territory having become the bone of contention between Slavonic, German, and Greek elements, England sees no chance there of properly applying her commercial policy. In fact, efforts in this direction would only lead to the result that was very nearly attained by the late Lord Beaconsfield—namely, a war with Russia—to the advantage of Austria, by facilitating the latter's conquest of the Balkan Peninsula. It would doubtless be much more profitable for the English, if the struggle between the populations here continued, and the contending parties, counting upon the support of England in the future, were now to make concessions suitable to English commercial interests."

The Slavophile organ adds:—

"The following is the present attitude of the English Government. Mr. Gladstone has forgotten his hostility to Austria. England is now on friendly terms with Austria, Germany, and Russia, and making every endeavour to maintain all disputed questions in their present indefinite condition, until such time as her hands shall again be free.

"More difficult to understand at first sight, is the indifference of England to Anatolia. But here, again, the game has been found not worth the candle. As commercial intermediaries, the Armenians, and to a certain extent, the Greeks, are too strong for Europeans. It is impossible for Englishmen to compete with these born bankers and commercial agents. At the same time, the improving relations of Russia with the markets of Asia Minor do not promise Englishmen great success for the future in disposing of their goods in this quarter; and the present poverty of the population, and disorganization of the country offer no inducements to English enterprises on a large scale. England has even lost interest in the construction of the railway through Asia Minor and Persia to India.

"All her attention is concentrated on the water way to India, on Egypt and the Suez Canal. The advantages to be gained through Egypt, to say nothing of an uninterrupted communication with India, have diminished the importance, in English eyes, of commercial connexion with Eastern Roumelia and Asia Minor. Here no great success is to be effected. On the one side the markets are dominated by Austria, and on the other, as also in Central Asia, Russian trade is showing signs of entering into open conflict with that of England; whereas, in Africa, and more distant Asia, English commerce has made brilliant progress during the last ten years. On England's main line of commercial and colonial policy Egypt appears as the central position that must be secured by military force and diplomatic skill. When once Turkey has ceased to have a decisive voice on the Nile, England without loss to herself, can afford to leave the Sultan and the Porte to their fate, as well as a great part of the Turkish dominions provided only that no time be lost in firmly settling in Egypt, while the rest of the European Powers are thinking over the matter, and collecting their strength.

"By withdrawing herself from among the guardians of the integrity and inviolability of the Turkish Empire, and drawing France after her, England has set free the hands of Austria, who already has one foot on the Balkan Peninsula. Mr. Gladstone could not now conscientiously cry 'Hands off' to Austria. In order to consolidate the conquest of her present pre-eminent position in Egypt, England must show herself indulgent towards the conquerors in European Turkey. At Vienna, it seems that the Austrians are not backward in taking advantage of this new phase of the Eastern question, and are finding pretexts already for the Austrian troops to appear in Albania. They will, of course, not remain long there; but will go on further, according to the Berlin Treaty, to beyond Mitrovitza, where the road branches off to Salonica and to Constantinople.—*The Times.*

FRENCH PROJECTS IN MADAGASCAR.

Madagascar, one of the largest islands in the world, is separated from the African continent by the Mozambique Channel, which is 250 miles broad at the narrowest part. The island is 1,000 miles long, and the average breadth is 350 miles. It consists of a trible terrace of hills rising one above another, from a low maritime border, about twenty miles wide, which surrounds the island with a belt of fever-haunted forest land. The central plateau, in which the Hovas have established themselves and built their capital, Tananarivo, is 4,500 ft. above the sea level. The island is very mountainous, most of the groups being of volcanic origin. The total population of the island is about four millions, of whom two millions are Hovas. The area of Madagascar is 223,000 square miles. The London Missionary Society has a very strong hold on the Hovas, the Queen and most of her Ministers being members of one or other of the thousand Congregational churches with which the island is dotted. Under the direction of the missionaries, compulsory education has been introduced into most of the towns and villages.

Madagascar supplies Mauritius with 10,000 oxen per annum, and the trade between the two islands is estimated at £200,000 a year. Manchester sends cotton-goods to Madagascar to the value of £60,000 annually. The total export and import trade of Madagascar is estimated at £400,000 per annum. Since 1878 the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company have called once a month at Mojangaye, a port having direct communication with the capital. The Sakalavas, the coast tribe, whose territory is demanded by the French, were in revolt against the Hovas in 1839; but they have long since submitted to the authority of the Queen, whose sovereignty over the whole island was formally recognized by the French Government in 1868.

The two islands, Nossi Be and Nossi Ibrahim, on the north-west and eastern coast, both of which belong to the French, are small fever dens, worthless either for trade or colonization although convenient for smuggling. The territory claimed by France is the coast line stretching from Cape Ambro to Port Majambo, and includes the valuable harbour of Diego Suarez or British Sound on the eastern coast. The chief sea port is Tamatave, which has twice been attacked by the French. In 1845 the then Queen of Madagascar having massacred the Christians, banished the Europeans, and stopped the trade between Madagascar and Reunion and Mauritius French and English gunboats were sent to attack Tamatave. A landing party was organized, but the Malagasy beat off their combined assailants, who lost twenty-one killed and fifty-four wounded. The French planned an expedition of revenge to seize Diego Suarez, but it was condemned by the Chamber of Deputies and abandoned. America and England are both in treaty relations with Madagascar, and there is a German Consular agent at Tamatave.

The French a month since had in the Indian Ocean the following gunboats:—The Forfait, the Vaudreuil, the Bruat, and the Pique. The despatch boat, the Boursaint, was fitted up as a reinforcement at Toulon last August, and the transport, the Nièvre, is at Reunion. These vessels carry thirty-four guns and 750 men. From their crews it would be impossible to raise a landing party more than 300 strong. Five hundred marines might be brought from Reunion together with some mountain guns. At Nossi Be last August the idea was to seize the whole of the island. The attack was to be made simultaneously on both sides. 3,000 flintlocks were to be landed with which to arm the Sakalavas, who it was imagined would revolt against the Hovas. On the east coast they reckoned upon the hostility of the natives, but they proposed to occupy Vohemar, a base of operations in the north-east. With the aid of 500 troops from France, the conquest of Madagascar, it was calculated by the eager advocates of invasion, could be completed in ten days.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Early in the morning of Advent Sunday, after a restless night, the Archbishop of Canterbury fell into a quiet sleep, and, sleeping, died. The story of the last few days of his illness is not one of severe suffering; it seemed at last rather that the sands of life had run out than as if death were the result of absolute disease. On Thursday night he was not materially worse, but early on Friday morning the nurse, seeing a change, called up Dr. Carpenter, who was sleeping in the house. The Archbishop was very restless, and his powers were beginning to fail. He said he thought he was dying, and, as he became colder, the doctor once or twice found the pulse cease. All the family were summoned to the bed-side, but the pulse came back again and the Archbishop, though in a state of great prostration, was able to talk and took leave of his children. They were all round him and some prayers were said. He then went into a sleep, Dr. Carpenter remained beside him, and about 8 o'clock he again seemed to be dying. The state of extreme exhaustion continued for about an hour or two. Then the circulation recovered itself and he passed through the afternoon of Friday, very prostrate, but sufficiently recovered to see the Marchioness of Ely and to make some communication in reply to the gracious message sent by the Queen. On Friday evening he was quiet, but very weak, the weakness very gradually and slowly coming on. He suffered a good deal on Friday afternoon, the pain being of a general character, but mostly in the back, spinal apparently. While this state continued the Archbishop said, "if this is death, it is not so bad after all." When asked where the pain was more particularly, he replied, "Oh, it is not pain," and that was always his answer after Friday evening, when now and again he cried out and would say, "God have mercy on me!" When he had slept for half-an-hour, perhaps he would wake up restless, and try to turn on his side and gently say, "Oh! when shall I be at rest? God relieve me and let me go." At such moments of restlessness if one of his daughters or his son-in law, Mr. Davidson, or the Bishop of Dover asked if they should say a prayer, he would say, "Yes," and as soon as one began to pray he became quiet. The repetition of a hymn, again, had a quieting effect, and he would join in the saying of the hymn. On Saturday morning, about 8 o'clock, he once more seemed to be going, but two hours later there was a restoration, the hands regaining colour and warmth. From Friday night he took very little. On that night he had taken a little milk and a little wine and water, but afterwards he could not swallow, and pushed away anything that was offered him. Swallowing seemed painful.

On Saturday the Archbishop fell into a state of semi-sleep, rousing now and then, apparently knowing everything that was going on around him, but unable to speak. At 11 o'clock at night he had one of his convulsive attacks. He told the doctor the spasm was coming. It lasted a few seconds; not a minute altogether, and after this he seemed more himself and to have regained power. He was now able to swallow a little soothing medicine and a little wine and water, which he asked for. Then he refused to take anything more, and had nothing more at all. The slight convulsive movement in the arms returned once or twice, but there was no great change until 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, when he fell asleep, his breathing becoming slower, and slower, until about a quarter past 7 when he drew his last breath and died without any suffering. All the members of the family were present when the end came, including his eldest sister Susan, Lady, Sitwell, now in her 82d year and by whom (his mother having died soon after his birth) the Archbishop is stated to have been brought up. Canon Knollys was also present.

The remarkable vitality of the Archbishop's constitution was shown in the slowness of his passing away, a gradual reduction of temperature going on the whole of the time from Friday morning until Sunday. The pulse from 130 beats a minute gradually came down to 80, very feeble, occasionally quickening a beat, and then reverting to the slower movement, while for the last 24 hours there was but a thin thread of a pulse. With one exception, every function of the organs was performed to the last, the heart and lungs having wonderfully recovered themselves and his brain retaining its powers in a striking manner. He would join in the little services. When on Friday he felt that he was dying, he said, "What day is it?" Some one answered, "The 1st of December." The Archbishop remarked, "The very day poor Catherine died," referring to his wife, who died on that day four years ago. "We shall soon meet." It is, however, noteworthy as evidence of something more than a coincidence of dates that he never looked on the anniversary of her death as the 1st of December, but as Advent Sunday. Almost his last connected sentence showed his thoughtfulness for others. He thanked Dr. Carpenter for his care and kindness, and added, "I am so sorry not to have put your old coachman into the Whitgift College. I did hope to put him there"—this being an institution founded by Archbishop Whitgift partly for his servants and partly for some of the inhabitants of Croydon. At the commencement of his illness the spirit of devotion to his duty, which was a marked characteristic of his life, impelled him to go to Osborne to confirm the sons of the Prince of Wales in August last, against the strongly expressed opinion of his medical adviser. "It is the last thing I shall do for the Queen," he said, "and I mean to do it." He caught cold, and the attack of inflammation of the lungs which came on was the beginning of his last illness.

The Archbishop is understood to have left a will made shortly after the death of his only son, the Rev. Craufurd Tait, in 1878, and to have made his son-in-law (the Rev. R. T. Davidson) and Mr. Hassard his trustees and executors.

The Queen telegraphed a message of sympathy and inquiry for the family. A similar telegram was also sent by the Prince and Princess of Wales. On Saturday, Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, sent a lady to make inquiry and to express sympathy.—*The Times.*

MR. ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

Our readers will hear with deep regret of the death of Mr. Anthony Trollope. Seized suddenly at the dinner table, only a very few weeks ago, with something in the nature of a paralytic attack, from the first anxiety was felt as to his recovery. He rallied more or less and from time to time, thanks to a naturally vigorous constitution, but he cannot be said to have ever recovered either speech or perfect consciousness. Within the last day or two it had become evident that the end was drawing near, and he died at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening. The circumstances being as they were, this was hardly to be regretted. Had he lived or lingered on, the brilliant novelist would probably never again have been himself; and we can imagine no sadder fate to a man of his intellect and energy than renouncing the pursuit which had brought him both fame and fortune. As it is, he was removed in a lusty maturity, and before decay had begun to cripple his indefatigable industry or dull the brightness of his versatile fancy.

Mr. Trollope was far from being an old man, and might well have looked forward to further years of activity. He was born on the 24th of April in the famous "Waterloo year," and was a son of the gifted lady who wrote "Widow Barnaby," and whose observations on the manners of our Transatlantic kinsfolk caused such dire indignation to the citizens of the Union. He had been educated at Winchester and Harrow; and shortly after leaving school, was appointed to a clerkship in the Post Office. As he brought the strictest business habits to the constructions of his fictions, so he threw himself with characteristic earnestness into his official occupations. So much so, that in his later life, he was repeatedly chosen to negotiate delicate international postal arrangements with different Continental Governments. But although Trollope went steadily in official harness, the bent of his literary instincts was irresistible, and he yielded to it very early by way of distraction. We believe that the first of his acknowledged and republished novels were "The Macdermotts of Ballycloran," issued in 1847, and the more lively "Kellys and O'Kellys," which made its appearance in the following year. But we have Mr. Trollope's own authority for saying that he had written other novels before these, which, we presume, he had subsequently recognized as comparative failures. We can still read the melancholy story of the Macdermotts with interest, while there is a great deal of genuine Hibernian drollery in the lively social sketches contained in "the O'Kellys." Having felt his strength and discovered his vein, thenceforth Mr. Trollope has poured forth from his teeming brain an inexhaustible stream of popular fictions. The actual quantity of paper which he has covered must have been marvellous, putting quality out of the question. He used to boast, and we doubt not with reason, that he [illegible] the most prolific novelist of his day—which p[illegible]bly means the most prolific novelist this count[illegible] seen. Of the quality of his work we shall h[illegible] say a word or two by-and-by. And all the t[illegible] at least until about eight years ago, when [illegible] signed the appointment, he was tied day af[illegible] day to his desk in the Post Office. Nothing cou[illegible] have carried him through the amount of labour he undertook, save a singularly happy combination of circumstances. He had an admirable constitution; he had an easy nature; he was the most methodical romance writer of whom we have ever heard, Mr. Charles Reade himself not excepted. Above all, he was blessed with the most remarkable literary temperament which has come within the range of our knowledge or experience. He had literally a "five o'clock in the morning genius," to parody the memorable saying of Napoleon; and setting himself down to certain hours of what might have seemed daily drudgery, he could fairly rely upon the average merits of his work. As a rule, he rose early and worked on till 11. Then, at the stroke of the clock, the pen was laid down, however lightly it might be turning off the sentences or though it might be working up to the climax of a sensational scene. What is remarkable, taken in connexion with our knowledge of his manner of work, is the wonderful uniformity of quality in each of his novels. Some were better; others very decidedly worse; but each was very much the same throughout. It appeared that when he had hit upon a happy idea or a constellation of good ideas, he might be trusted to turn them to excellent purpose. When he had been unfortunate in striking out the main scheme of a plot, or had been unlucky in his crude conceptions of his characters, no subsequent skill or efforts could retrieve the original mistakes. It may have been this which induced him to keep to those characters which had best pleased their creator and made the deepest impression on the public. Nay, we understand that he carried precision of idea and expression so far that he could write upon either side of each page, and that the very number of the words on the folio were daily counted and noted. But the work in the Post Office would hardly have gone forward so well, considering the briskness of the daily novel manufacture, had it not been for his hearty enjoyment of recreation. Mr. Trollope liked society, he delighted in his rubber at whist, but he was still more devoted to hunting. For long he had his residence in the country; for years he continued to hunt his three days in the week; and welter weight as he was, he managed to be well mounted. He turned his hunting experience and his knowledge of horse flesh to profitable purpose, as he did everything else. They resulted in a series of picturesque hunting sketches, and in innumerable touches true to the life which are scattered broadcast throughout all his novels. Besides all that, he found time to travel, generally when his strength needed recruiting. His volumes on America, on Australia and South Afria were serious contributions to our acquaintance with those countries; and we need hardly say that the genial novelist was a welcome visitor wherever he went. But by far the best and most spiritual of his books of travel was is little volume on the "West Indies and the Spanish Main." Nowhere do we remember to have seen more brilliant pictures of those islands in their decay, which the author of "Tom Cringle" had described in their glory. In our opinion, they throw those in Kingsley's "At last" altogether into the shade; while his social sketches taken among the planters and his slightly caricatured portraits of the blacks, in their several ways are inimitable. Besides his books of travel, he found time to write, with more or less success, the biographies of Julius Cæsar and of Cicero; while among his latest productions is the little memoir of Lord Palmerston, which has received almost universal commendation from critics of very opposite politics.

But it is by his novels, after all, that he will live and must be judged; and of his novels we must say something more before concluding. Their general level throughout remained much the same. He was never guilty of the deadly mistake of becoming dull by aiming at being over deep or metaphysical, and he had carefully cultivated the faculty of being entertaining. And within certain definite limits, though the limits were by no means narrow, the range of versatility was wonderful. The books that first brought him substantial profit and fame were "The Warden," and "Barchester Towers," novels which are ecclesiastical rather than religious. We might have fancied that the author had been swaddled in surplices and cradled to the cawing of the rooks in some shady cathedral close. When asked how he managed to make himself so thoroughly at home among the clergy, he answered that he had trusted less to knowledge than to invention. If it were so, we can only say that his speculations are worth the best information of most other writers. Then, if we pass from cathedral chapters or divinity to law, we have only to assist at the famous trial in "Orley Farm" to be half persuaded that the author must be a practising barrister or a solicitor notorious in the criminal Courts. As for his doctors, he more seldom needs to go into the technicalities of physic; but what can be better than his representations of consultations and death-bed scenes, with their Filgraves, and Thornes and Sir Omicron Pies. The inimitable Dr. Thorne is, of course, a personage by himself; and is familiarized to us by the very decided idiosyncrasy which is merely coloured by his professional pursuits. And talking of Dr. Thorne leads us to remark that Trollope can boast of one rare distinction which is a conclusive proof of his standing in his craft. He has enriched our English fiction with characters destined to survive. As to how many of these there may be, no doubt there will be differences of opinion, but we can dare to name several whose titles are altogether incontestable. To begin with, there is that venerable Warden of Hiram's Hospital; with the softness and firmness so blended in his nature, and the gentle spirit that was nevertheless too high to stoop to anything that might trouble his sensitive conscience. There is that very different type of clergyman—though a scarcely less admirable one—the Rev. Mr. Crawley, learning in the depths of his despondent and much enduring misery, the lesson from the bricklayer that "it is dogged that does it." There is that most autocratic among ecclesiastical dignitaries, the Rev. Mrs. Proudie, the very much better half of the Bishop of Barchester. Next we have the motley group of statesmen and politicians, with Plantagenet Palliser their head, become Duke of Omnium and Premier; and the consistency of whose attributes is so excellently developed and preserved in that comparatively recent novel of "The Duke's Children." There are fascinating scamps like Mr. Sowerby, and commercial travellers like Moulder; there are *nouveaux riches* like Scatcherd, and strong-minded spinsters like Miss Dunstable; and such embodiments of maidenly beauty and good-humoured innocence as Lucy Robartes and Grace Crawley and Lily Dale, which surprise us as being realized rather than idealized by a middle-aged gentleman. In our opinion and, we believe, in his own, the most perfect novel Mr. Trollope ever wrote was his "Last Chronicle of Barset," and its chief defect was the introduction of a subsidiary story to spin it out to the regulation three-volume length. Mr. Trollope has gone, and it will be hard to fill his place as the brightest among the contributors of fiction to our most popular periodical. But those who will miss him most are the many personal friends to whom he was endeared by his kindly nature and his genial manners; and we cannot resist a melancholy suspicion that if he had relaxed a little sooner he might have been spared to us the longer. Anxiety rather than actual work may have been injurious, when he began to grow nervous under the strain of keeping engagements against time.—*The Times.*

SEVERE WINTER WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

Our Chester correspondent telegraphs:—About six o'clock last night one of the heaviest snowstorms ever experienced commenced in Cheshire. The snow, blown by a violent gale, was absolutely blinding, and has this morning drifted in places to a depth of four feet. From all quarters come reports of the intense fury of the gale. The Great Western officials have all night been busy endeavouring to maintain traffic on their main lines. Trains are snowed up and delayed at several points between Chester and Shrewsbury. Intelligence has been received that a train which left Festiniog with passengers last night at 5-55 for Bala has not arrived. No intelligence can be obtained of its whereabouts by the company's servants. It is supposed to be embedded in the snow amongst the mountains. One part of the railway is 600 feet above the sea level. On the London and North-Western Line between Chester and Holyhead the traffic is only maintained with great difficulty. At Chester all vehicular traffic was stopped last night. A telegram from Bala at noon to-day says:—Intelligence has reached here from the railway official who left Bala at seven this morning on horseback in search of the lost train, which left Festiniog last night, that the train has been found embedded in a snow drift, which has blocked up the deep and lengthy cutting between Trawsfynydd and Arenig, about nine miles from Festiniog, on the Great Western Railway. The passengers, numbering about a dozen, were alive, but have suffered acutely from cold and exposure during the night. A snow plough with a gang of men is busily engaged in the work of extrication, but had to cut through a mountain of snow several hundred yards in extent before reaching the train.

The Midland Railway has been blocked by snow since yesterday between Settle and Carlisle. The principal accumulation of snow is at Dent, a few miles noth of Settle. Several trains due yesterday evening had not arrived at noon to-day. Arrangements have been made for working the main line passenger traffic over the London and North-Western system by way of Ingleton and Tebay until the block is cleared.

The snowstorm has caused much delay on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway between Sheffield and Manchester. Several trains have been snowed up all night at Hadfield, a small station high up on the moors, and one which left Manchester at five last night only reached Sheffield at half-past ten to-day. One despatched from Sheffield last night had not reached Manchester this morning. A thaw set in this afternoon and the trains got through, one having been eighteen hours in snow.

Much destruction was wrought among the overhead telegraph wires at Manchester by the snowstorm last night. A standard carrying a large number of wires, belonging to the Lancashire and Cheshire Telephone Company, broke at the base, and two others are so twisted and deformed that they are insecure and will have to be replaced. A large number of wires have been broken.

The snowstorm has almost totally interrupted telegraphic communication between Glasgow and London, no telegraphic news having yet reached the Glasgow Exchange and other places. Upon nearly all the branch lines of the Caledonian Railway traffic is suspended, and the energies of the company are being directed to keeping the main line clear. The storm only reached Glasgow this morning, when snow began to fall. All lochs in the neighbourhood are frozen over. The London mails were late.

The weather in South Wales during the past few days has been very inclement. A fall of snow occurred at Cardiff during the night, and great inconvenience is occasioned to traffic. It is reported that in the neighbourhood of Blackwood, snow has fallen to a considerable extent.

An Accrington telegram states that there has not been such a snowstorm in North-east Lancashire for years as that of last night. The railway traffic has been greatly impeded, some of the Yorkshire trains only arriving this morning. It was feared at one time last night that the traffic would be blocked entirely.

A[illegible] the storm has to-day broken out with renewed violence. A tremendous sea is running at the mouth of the Tay, and the London, Liverpool, and other steamers are unable to proceed. The Dundee and Arbroath line is blocked with snow, [illegible] a passenger train and a goods train are em[illegible]ded between Monifieth and Carnoustie.

[illegible]r Dublin correspondent says:—In the suburbs [illegible]ublin to-day sleighing is carried on with zest. [illegible]ould the snow continue, sleigh meets will be [illegible]ganised.

A Lloyd's telegram from Flamborough Head states that the Cheval de Troie, of Guernsey, from Dover to Shields, in ballast, stranded three miles north of the lighthouse this morning. One man only saved; five drowned. Vessel gone to pieces. The same telegram also reports that the B[illegible] Diamond, steamer, of and from London, in ballast, had stranded one mile and half south of the lighthouse. The crew, 16 in number, were saved by the rocket apparatus.

About seven o'clock this morning, during the prevalence of the gale, the Norwegian schooner Fried, Captain Jermason, of Egersund, from Mistley, in ballast, while entering the Tyne, was driven ashore at the south side of South Pier. The Life Brigade attended and threw rockets, when three of the crew were rescued by this means and the remaining three by the lifeboats.

Yesterday a fatal railway accident occurred about 500 yards south of Clapham Junction, on the London and South-Western Railway, where the line cuts through Wandsworth-common. At the spot in question the present bridge over the line is being enlarged, and a gang of workmen have been engaged there for some months on the work. About one o'clock this afternoon three of the men were engaged at the spot when a down goods train approached, blowing off a cloud of steam. The noise of this, with the snow falling heavily at the time, prevented the men from noticing the up Leatherhead train, also approaching on the other line of rails, and in front of which they stepped to avoid the goods train. They were almost immediately knocked down and two of them killed on the spot. The other man was also severely injured, and was at once taken to St. Thomas's Hospital.—*Globe*, December 8.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

The Transit of Venus which took place on Wednesday (Dec. 6.) anxiously looked forward to by astronomers in all parts of the globe, as it was confidently expected that with the experience gained from the transit of 1874, and the improvements and increase in instruments and observers, the observations made would be a means of deciding the true distance which separates our globe from the sun, a measure which may be best described as the astronomer's standard. Unfortunately cloudy weather prevented observation in many places, but there appears a prospect of the present generation witnessing the solution of the problem which has still now remained an open question—the earth's distance from the sun determined by means of a Transit of Venus.

At Greenwich Royal Observatory the Astronomer Royal had made considerable preparations for observation, and shortly before 2 o'clock the whole of the staff were at the instruments, ready to take advantage of even a break in the clouds; but unfortunately, the dense stratum of cloud which lay beyond the occasional rapidly passing patches of scud prevented even the sun's position being discerned. Arrangements were made for taking a number of photographs, a photoheliograph having been specially erected to view the sun until it reached the horizon.

At Newcastle and in the north of England generally the experiences seem to have been similar to those at Greenwich.

At Norwich the sun shone brilliantly till 2-15, when it became hopelessly obscured. At Ludlow the sun was visible at 12 minutes past 2, and again from 2-45 to 2-57. At the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, Mr. E. J. Stone had made considerable preparations for observation, but the sun was only visible for about five seconds, when the planet was seen on the solar disc, well separated from the limb.

At Bath the haze which was prevalent during the morning cleared away, and the transit was visible till sunset. In South Wales the sky was clear until shortly before sunset. At Penzance, Plymouth, and Cork, the sky was cloudless. At Fort William Mr. Clement Wragge observed under very favourable meteorological circumstances. The external contact took place at 2h. 3m. 15sec. (Greenwich Mean Time), and the internal contact at 2h. 22m. 30sec., and of the phenomena attending the internal contact he says:—"About this time I noticed and sketched a peculiar dark band or ligament stretching from the planet's disc to the sun; this has been before [illegible] believe, and it will be interesting to know if other observers also noted it on this occasion. Venus looked like an apple in shape, with stem extending to the sun's limb."

Mr. J. Burns, at the Castle, Wemyss Bay, observed the external contact at 2h. 6m. 38sec. and internal contact at 2h. 20m. 32sec. (Greenwich Mean Time); the clouds broke and the sun shone brilliantly shortly before external contact; he mentions no phenomena at the contacts.

At Boulogne the sun was only visible for a few minutes before 2 o'clock and again shortly after 2. At Paris and Madrid cloudy weather prevented observations.

In South Africa successful observations have been secured: telegrams from Cape Town and Durban state that "fine weather prevailed and the observations were carried out under very favourable circumstances."

There were three British stations in Cape Colony, viz.:—the Cape Observatory; Montagu road, at which were two of the Observatory staff; and Aberdeen road, occupied by Messrs. Marth and Stevens, sent out from England; these stations were under the [illegible] of Dr. Gill, so it may be taken for granted th[illegible] will be of the highest value. The United States were represented by Professor S. Newcomb, who was located at Cape town.

THE WRECK OF THE PHŒNIX.

The court-martial to inquire into the loss of Her Majesty's ship Phœnix, off Sandy Point, on September 12, assembled for the fifth time on December 1st at Devonport, when Commander Grenfell, Navigating Lieutenant Hill, and Mr. Merrett, gunner, read their defences. Commander Grenfell, in the course of a long statement, first asked that the Deputy Judge Advocate would withdraw a charge of prompting a witness that was brought against him two days previously—a charge which the Commander asserted was a most improper one. The Court, however, ruled that the Deputy Judge Advocate had grounds for the impression. Proceeding, Commander Grenfell said, at 10 p. m. the courses were altered to south-south-west. A few minutes after that, while standing near the standard compass, observing the bearing of the light, Lieutenant Hill said to him, "Shall we put leadsmen in the chains now, Sir?" He replied, "Yes—leadsmen in the chains." Lieutenant Hill then turned towards a person who was standing about six feet from him on the other side of the compass, and Commander Grenfell distinctly heard him say, "Leadsmen in the chains, Mr. Merrett." As he was still looking at the light he did not actually see that the person in question was Mr. Merrett; but the impression in his mind was most strong that it was that officer. The night was dark and rainy. He could not conceive that the person Lieutenant Hill addressed could have been any other than the officer of the watch. Feeling they were at a safe distance from the light, the fact that no soundings were being called from the chains appeared to him only natural, nor did it seem to him to question the fact of the leadsmen being there. He thought the Court must be satisfied that in no case did the reckoning place the ship on shore, and, furthermore, notwithstanding there were no leadsmen in the chains, the course steered would have taken the ship clear of the reef, even if there had been no ebb tide setting the ship away from the reef, as they calculated. He begged to call the attention of the Court to the various statements which showed that the tides on East Point were at all times exceedingly irregular, both in direction and strength, and had been exceptionally so this year.

Lieutenant Hill also contended that the tide set the ship ashore; that the tides were contrary to the information on the chart and on the sailing directions.

Mr. Merrett said he did not hear the order for leadsmen to go into the chains.

Witnesses were called for the defence, and after a deliberation of three hours,

The Court delivered their verdict, which was to the following effect:—

"The Court having found that the stranding of Her Majesty's ship Phœnix was due to the negligent navigation of the said ship; that from the time of sighting East point light to the moment of striking on the reef proper precautions were not taken to ascertain the distance of the ship from the light; and that from 9-35 p.m. the courses steered, in any circumstances, were extremely hazardous; and, further, that after the ship took the ground, all the circumstances being taken into consideration, it was impossible to avert the total loss of the ship, the Court adjudges that the said Commander Hubert Henry Grenfell be severely reprimanded and dismissed from Her Majesty's ship Phœnix; the said lieutenant for navigation duties, John Hill, to forfeit one year's seniority as lieutenant, to be severely reprimanded and dismissed Her Majesty's ship Phœnix; the said gunner, Joseph Merrett, to be reprimanded; and the rest of the officers and crew of the said ship to be acquitted."

ECONOMY IN DRESS.

It is certainly a woman's own fault if she is not well and becomingly dressed, so far as her means will allow, and even when these are much restricted the materials may be comparatively simple, while the style and colour are chosen with care to set forth to the full all the advantages of the person. Nor is it necessary for those whose purses are light and shallow to waste the money at their disposal in tissues too cheap to last, as really good and excellent ones may be obtained for a much lower price than formerly. No one who has a spark of economy in her nature ought to buy any but all-wool fabrics, though she may descend to cotton-backed velvet, and satin for trimmings. By their nature, trimmings are ephemeral, and a good piece of Indian cashmere or vicugna cloth will wear out two sets—a simple way to get a couple of gowns for one; for example, a pansy-coloured robe de chambre of cashmere, trimmed with lilac, satin, or silk, may have done duty during the summer, and will go on doing so; all the lilac cleared away, and velvet to match the cashmere substituted for it. This is only one out of a variety of incidents. Still I would not have the reader assume that I counselled the use of such materials as velours traînés, except in the case of being plain, or at most ribbed or stamped in scrolls and arabesques. Common damasks or brocades, cotton-figured velvets, that ape silk and present floral designs executed in dull relief on backgrounds the colour of which is harsh owing to the poverty of its tissue, must be set aside without hesitation. Even when it is just possible to afford the genuine specimens of the kind, care should be taken to choose patterns that are not too peculiar, as they will become obnoxious long before they are in condition to be thrown aside. Louis XV. velvet brocades containing several colours are essentially materials fit only for those who can afford a plentiful change of raiment.—*Gazette of Fashion.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 29.

As usual on mail day, there has not been much active business passing, the more especially as telegraphic advices from home continue uniformly dull for almost everything with which Bombay is connected.

The Bank of England return for the week shows a decrease of 4 per cent. in the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities, but from the movements reported it is evident this arises more from the usual increase of discounts at the end of the year than any special trade demand for money. In the open market rates of discount are still quoted the same by Reuter.

In stocks the only alteration is a rise of ⅛ in Four-and-half per cent. Rupee Paper. Exchange bank shares are also unmoved.

Seeds and Wheat remain dull in the extreme, and comparatively speaking no new business is being done.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed dull, with Surats freely offered, but no change is made in quotations. A trifle more business has been done, however, the day's sales being estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. In New York ready Mid-Uplands remain at 10½ cents, but April shipment is quoted 2 points lower at 10·47 per cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons:—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Thursday's receipts	30,000	25,000	18,000
Six days' do.	203,000	157,000	161,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,385,000	3,080,000	3,403,000

EXCHANGE.—Although Bar Silver in London remains unaltered at 50d. per oz., we have had another very firm day in sterling, and rates have been advanced 1-16d., with more sellers than buyers at the rise. The reason assigned by some people is, more reassuring news regarding Silver, especially from America, but to our own thinking the movement is mainly due to the holidays having restricted time for selling during the week to yesterday and to-day. The export trade on the whole, however, is very slack, and until an alteration takes place in this respect we do not believe in a permanent rise. We quote for ready bills to-day:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 5-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 11-32d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7½d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight	205¼.	„

On Calcutta rates are unchanged.

In GOVERNMENT PAPER there is practically nothing doing. Rates are quoted the same at Rs. 100 1 16 for Fours and Rs. 106¼ for Fours-and-a-half.

The SHARE market is still closed.

COTTON is very flat, and transactions to-day have been extremely limited, probably not more than about 500 bales in all. Prices are the turn lower, and sellers show considerable willingness to go on even at the reduced level. We call prices:—

Fine Omra, January	..	Rs. 196.
Fully Good do.	„	„ 188.
Good do.	„	„ 184.
F.G.F. do.	„	„ 177.
Good Bengals	„	„ 140.
„ Broach, March	..	„ 210.
„ Dhollera, April	..	„ 182.

SEEDS and WHEAT are very dull, and nominally unaltered in values.

FREIGHTS are steady, and for January shipment look like keeping firm, although charterers do not seem disposed to operate for more distant tonnage. We quote for Liverpool by steam, Wheat 30s., Measurement 35s: Cape 32s. 6d. London by steam we quote 32s. 6d., Havre and Antwerp 35s. Genoa and Marseilles are quiet at 32s. 6d.

PIECE-GOODS are very dull at unchanged prices.

COALS are steady, but not quotably altered, no new business being reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-8-0	5 p. ct	250
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	[illegible]
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	77
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	[illegible]
Do. New £1 Shares	..	£18	[illegible]	do	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills		1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	495
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	10 / 113B	100	100	Rs. 6	124 / 113
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	70	560x
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	512½
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	12,000		5	..	24
Kurrachee Ice Co. Ld.	[illegible]	100	100	..	70
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	[illegible]	500	500	9	110
Kemp & Co. Ld.	2,000	200	100		137
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	5	50	3 p.c	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	20	50	5 p.ct	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	25	25	10 p.ct	[illegible]
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ripon Gold M[illegible]					21
Do.					6
[illegible] Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	112
Telephone Co. Ld.	12,300	25	25	..	21½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 9	980
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	1	190
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	5	15		3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Bride of Lorne, 1,323 tons, Captain J. Nicholls, will sail to-day for San Francisco, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 408 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bengal, 1,338 tons, Captain G. Roy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore (8th Dec.), in ballast.

THE steamer Calder, 400 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, 943 tons, Captain J. A. Mageuis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (28th Dec.), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major J. A. Jacob, Lieut. C. T. Bervelle, Surg. J. C. Young, Mr. Constable, and 48 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
29	Ganges (s)	Andrews	London, Nov. 29.
29	Bengal (s)	Roy	Singapore, Dec. 8.
	Java (s)	Mageuis	Kurrachee, Dec. 26.
	Buldana (s)	Turner	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Hon[illegible] (s)	Coles	Persian Gulf.
	Lombardy (s)	Breeze	Trieste, &c.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Calder (s)	Raffin	Persian Gulf.

The ship Bride of Lorne, Nicholls, to San Francisco, obtained our port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Ganges, to China, &c.
Steamer Java, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Bengal, to Gibraltar and Marseilles.
Steamer Scotsman, to London.
Brig Sullamatty, to Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
21	Africa (s)	Thomson	Bombay, Dec. 1.
25	Abyssinia (s)	G[illegible]no	Marseilles, Nov. 17.
	Commilla (s)	Hart	Rangoon, Dec. 16.
	Thibet (s)	Logan	Colombo, Dec. 18.
	CarmarthenCastle	Hichard	Liverpool, Sept. 9.
	Glenburn	Hartnell	London, Aug. 28.
	Felicite	Jerol	Pondicherry, Dec. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 21.—Steamers Rajpootana, and Dacca. Ships Rohilla, Arizona, Star of Italy and Ragnar.

Dec. 25.—Steamers Maharajah, Pleiades, Hesperis, Shelly and Clan Buchanan.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 29 Amberwitch I. G., ss, Gwyn, from Zeilla.
Dec. 3 Osprey, H. M.'s, ss, Dowding, from Suez, [Assab.
7 Ettorefieramosca, It. Corvt, Cabianchi, from
8 Lucinda, ss, Care, from Kurrachee.
9 Joseph Arbib, ss, Hill, from Cardiff.
9 Punjaub, ss, Clark, from Bombay.
9 Godavery, ss, Delfien, from Mauritius.
12 Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Jubul Zukur.
13 Almora, ss, Hay, from London.
13 Chiltern, ss, Goodsall, from Sea.
14 Karawegra, ss, Brown, from London.
14 Gwalior, ss, DeHorne, from Bombay.
14 Hampshire, ss, Jones, from Bombay.
14 Athabasca, ss, [illegible], from Kurrachee.
15 Glide American Bark, Beadle, from Boston.
15 Paustain, ss, Pearse, from Calcutta.
15 Poonah, ss, Chapman, from Venice.
16 Sikh, ss, Johnson, from Australia.
16 Thibet, ss, Thompson, from London.
16 Pandora, ss, Sturli, from Bombay.
16 Asia, ss, Vines, from Cadiz.
17 Ilios, ss, Clarkson, from Kurrachee.
17 Neshillah, ss, Moussa, from Berbarah.
17 Medusa, ss, Ragusin, from Trieste.
18 Amberwitch I. G., ss, Gwyn, from Perim.
18 Aglaja, ss, Crlinnovich, from Calcutta.
18 Utrecht, ss, Boon, from Rotterdam.
18 Goa, ss, Franks, from Kurrachee.
19 Wodan, ss, Beckmann, from Sourabaya.
19 Assyria, ss, Brown, from Calcutta.
20 Australia, ss, Alderton, from Calcutta.
20 Negra, ss, Ibram, from Bombay.
21 Great Northern, ss, Richardson, from Zanzibar.
21 Agra, ss, ———from London.

DEPARTURES.

11 Amberwitch, I. G., ss, Gwyn, to Perim.
11 Karawegra, ss, Brown, to Australia.
11 Gwalior, ss, De Horne, to London.
13 Chiltern, ss, Goodsall, to Sea.
14 Hampshire, ss, Janes, to Gibraltar.
15 Athabasca, ss, Ranton, to Antwerp.
15 Ettorefieramosca, It. Corvt, Cabianchi, to Assab.
16 Operculum, ss, Thompson, to Jubul Zukur.
16 Almora, ss, Hay, to Brisbane.
16 Paustain, ss, Pearse, to Amsterdam.
17 Poonah, ss, Chapman, to Bombay.
18 Sikh, ss, Johnson, to London.
18 Thibet, ss, Thompson, to Calcutta.
17 Pandora, ss, Sturli, to Trieste.
17 Asia, ss, Vines, to Manila.
18 Ilios, ss, Clarkson, to Port Said F. O.
18 Medusa, ss, Ragusin, to Bombay.
18 Aglaja, ss, Crlinnovich, to Trieste.
18 Joseph Arbib, ss, Hill, to Kurrachee.
19 Utrecht, ss, Boon, to Batavia.
19 Wodan, ss, Beckmann, to Marseilles.
19 Goa, ss, Franks, to London.
20 Assyria, ss, Brown, to Genoa.
20 Australia, ss, Alderton, to London.
20 Neshillah, ss, Moussa, to Massowa.
21 Negra, ss, Ibram, to Perim.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Osprey, H. M.'s, ss, Dowding, from Suez.
Lucinda, ss, Care, from Kurrachee.
Punjaub, ss, Clarke, from Bombay.
Godavery, ss, Delfien, from Mauritius.
Plantain, ss, Pearse, from Calcutta.
Amberwitch, I. G. Gwyn, from Perim.
Great Northern, ss, Richardson, from Zanzibar.
Agra, ss, ——from London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia (s)—1,200 cwts jawaree and 53 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 288 bales cotton, Vurdamon Poonsee and Co; 60 bales wool, Dewjee Nanjee; 500 cwts gallnuts, Jetta Purshotum; 1,350 cwts myrabolams, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 117 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee; 50 bales cotton, Nanjee Bhanjee; 30 bales wool, Damodur Khimjee; 25 bales wool, Damodur Khimjee; 25 bales wool, Baboolbhoy Boga; 53 bales cotton, Vussonjee Mooljee; 64 bales cotton, Hurjeewan Mohundass; 960 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co.

Clan Alpine (s)—1,950 cwts myrabolams, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 100 cases indigo, Frank Goodwin; 58 bales cotton, Nanchund Roychund; 269 bales cotton, Nathoobhoy Soorchund; 800 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Nubia (s)—85 bales skins, Farnham and Co; 4 bales hides and skins, Mirahem Messa.

FOR MALTA.

Speke Hall (s)—50 bales hemp and 4,000 wheat, M. Spiteri and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Borden Tower (s)—150 cwts coir yarn, Jewandass Vulubdass; 70 cwts rapeseed, George, Lockhart and Co; 7,227½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 45 bales cotton, Manoree Hurreckchund; 30 cwts other of pearl shells, Tyeb jee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sandal (s)—75 bales cotton wast, John Marshall; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lombardy (s)—50 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Lombardy (s)—100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

R. Rubattino (s)—3,600 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co.
Speke Hall (s)—90 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee.
Waverley (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R. Rubattino (s)—1,030 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Waverly (s)—150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
R. Rubattino (s)—400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 150 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, R. Lupi and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R. Rubattino (s)—100 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 1,750 cwts gingellyseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Lombardy (s)—21 bundles silk, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR SUEZ.

R. Rubattino (s)—153 cwts coffee 117 cwts peper and 1 case silk piece goods, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bhundara (s)—104 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Madusa (s)—10 cwts selarus, Ruttonjee Jewraj; 154 bales cotton, Khimjee Verbhan; 8 bales cotton and 85 bales twist, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 37 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta; 88 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co; 226 bales twist, E. Abdoolali; 80 bales twist, A. Sorabjee; 100 bales cotton, Caymally Tyebally son; 8 bales cotton, Purbhoodass Toolsidas; 2 pots sandlewood and rosa oil, Fazulally Moosabhoy; 100 bales twist, The Naraven Cotton Mills; 25 bales twist, Nanchund Bhowan.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Medusa (s)—30 bales twist, A. Sorabjee.

DECEMBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia (s)—600 cwts myrabolams, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 60 cwts myrabolams, Jaitha Purshotum; 85 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsidass; 46 bales wool, Jewraj Damodur; 50 bales wool, Finlay, Muir and Co; 106 bales wool, Mottee Jetha; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Hemraj; 50 bales wool, Rowjee Jetha; 150 bales wool, Nathoo Lallee; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 275 bales cotton, Lockoomull Vulliram; 164 bales cotton, Taluckchund Hemondass; 109 bales cotton, Heeralall Tribhoovandass; 5 cwts wet dates, M. Panachund and Co; 750 cwts wheat, Ludhabhoy Tar Mahamed; 74 bales wool, Kelly and Co.

Clan Alpine (s)—260 cwts horns, G. H. and Dadarla; 800 cwts wheat, Venakrow Casinath; 760 cases castor-oil, Ralli Brothers; 95 cwts coir yarn, Narrondass Annundjee; 190 bales wool and 10 bales rags, Goculdass Toolsidass.

FOR LONDON.

Monrovia—131 cwts coir yarn, Hurrydass Goculdass.
Lombardy (s)—1 box gold coins (Rs. 23,000), David Sassoon and Co.
Scotsman (s)—600 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co; 6 bales hides, Nenseybhoy Ganjee.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Nubia (s)—53 cases olibanum and 50 bales wool, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Nubia (s)—8 bales carpet, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bordon Tower (s)—61½ cwts linseed, Tyebjee and Co; 1,500 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Speke Hall (s)—50 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee.
R. Rubattino (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BOSTON.

Nubia (s)—13 bales skins, Farnham and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R. Rubattino (s)—50 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R. Rubittino (s)—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Waverly (s)—2,001 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sandal (s)—100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Medusa (s)—124 bales twist, Ardasir Merwanjee.
Ganges (s)—47 cwts aloe and 40 cwts senna leaves, H. Abdoola Esmail and Co; 30 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Bengal (s)—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

R. Rubattino (s)—175 cwts ginger, Mahamed Ally Ebram; 55 cwts coffee 50 cwts pepper 3 bundles silks and 3 cwts indigo, Gomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR MESSINA.

R. Rubattino (s)—2,035 cwts gingellyseed, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Medusa (s)—50 bales twist, Jadowjee Doongersey; 149 bales twist, Thakersee Mooljee and Co; 3 bales twist, Framjee Rustomjee Mehta.
Ganges (s)—162 bales cotton, N. J. Abraham; 55 cwts olibanum Ally Mahamed Hassom; 20 cases sharkfins and fishmaws and 1 bag nurnavang, Mahamed Nathoo; 168 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 63 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Rehomoobhoy; 10 bales twist 2 cases cochineal, Essac Sallay Mahamed; 50 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 50 bales twist, W. and A. Graham and Co; 265 bales twist, R. [illegible]; [illegible] bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 33 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; [illegible] chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 186 bales twist, [illegible] twist 98 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 20 cases sharkfins, Vuzeerbhoy Thavur; 40 cases sharkfins, Rehimtoola Dattoo; 46 cases sharkfins and fishmaws, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 25 bales twist Hajee Ellias Ally; 50 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co; 68 chests opium, N. J. Abraham; 75 chests opium, E. S. Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium, Tata and Co; 5 chests opium, A. E. Moses; 18 chests opium, S. N. Talati and Co; 8 chests opium, E. N. Postnalla; 7 chests opium, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co; 12 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 13 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ganges (s)—115 bales grey, T. cloth, David Sassoon and Co; 30 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebraim; 20 chests opium, N. J. Abram; 53 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon and Co; 62 chests opium, E. J. Abram; 174 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 2 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon and Co; 2 chests opium, Khaitsidass Hurmookroy; 3½ chests opium, Domtra Foolchund; 3 chests opium, Huria Ramgopall; 21 chests opium, S. Abraham.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 26.

Mathews, Lieut. Col., R. E., on duty.

DECEMBER 28.

Macbay, Major, 2nd Belooches, on duty, from England.
Oldham, Major, R. E., on duty, from England.
DePree, Bt. Col., Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Stewart, Lieut.-Col. R. A., from leave, from England.
Stewart, Surg., R. A., from leave, from England.
Haliday, Surg.-Major, on duty, from England.
Beauclerk, Captain, R. E., from leave, from England.

DECEMBER 29.

Swinhoel, Lieut.-Col., Asst. Comsy. Genl., on leave, from Poona.
Wooldridge, Lieut.-Col., Asts. Comsy. Genl. for Transport, on duty, from Poona.
Jacob, Lieut.-Col., Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Maunsell, Major-Genl., R. E., on leave, from Simla.
McConaghy, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 29.

Firebrace, Major, R. E., on leave, to England.
Carleton, Lieut., H. O. R. L. Regt., from leave, to Kirkee.
Robertson, Captain, R. A., on duty, to Poona.
Moore, Captain, R. A., on duty, to Poona.
DePree, Bt. Col., Staff Corps, on duty, to Calcutta.
Caulfield, Lieut., Staff Corps, on duty, to Aden.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 30.

The following extract from District Orders by Brigadier General A. Carnegy, Commanding the District is published for information:—

Bombay, 22nd Dec. 1882.

Monday, the 1st January, 1883, being the day selected for the Anniversary of the Proclamation of the Assumption of the title of "Empress of India" by Her Majesty the Queen, the Troops in garrison will parade in review order on the Oval in front of the Secretariat, and will be formed up at 7-15 a. m. in line facing west at open order with 12 paces interval between Battalions.

Royal Artillery, 2nd Royal Lancashire Regt., Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps, 10th Regiment N. I., and 21st Regiment N. I.

Recruits and boys of Native Corps will keep the ground. The 21st N. I. will furnish points and colours. Guards of Native Corps to mount after parade.

Rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per man, the usual precaution to be taken for the withdrawal of the ball ammunition now in the pouches.

An Imperial Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery in connection with the parade.

Staff in Review Order. Fired states to be sent to this office by 11 a. m. on the 30th inst.

(True Extract)

(Sd) L. DUNDAS, Major,
D. A. A. G. Bombay Dist.

In accordance with the above order the regiment will parade at the Oval near the band-stand on Monday, the 1st January, 1883, at 6-45 a. m., official time (6-15 o'clock Bombay time), to take part in the Proclamation parade. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Three rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per rifle. Members who are at the train terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road and Girgaum at 5-45 (Bombay time), and all met on the way will be supplied with tickets. Members defraying their own train expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

opposite the FloralFountain, next to BombayGazetteOffice

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

IMPAIRED VISION.

DR. J. S. WELLS, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to King's College Hospital, in his Work on "Impaired Vision" says:—"The selection of Spectacles is of great importance; and I have no hesitation in saying that the empirical haphazard plan of selection generally employed by Opticians is but too frequently attended by the worst consequences; and that eyes are often permanently injured, which might, by skilful treatment, have been preserved for years." MESSRS. HARRIS & LAWRENCE, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, 20, Rampart Row, next the Oriental Bank, daily (Sundays excepted) 10 to 5.

Surgeon-Major Crocker writes:—"I have received your Spectacles, they suit me admirably." H. M. Clark, Esq. M.B., Medical Missionary, Dalhousie, writes:—The Spectacles have duly arrived, they are beautiful, I have recommended some patients to write to you for Spectacled Similar testimonials from Drs. Boyle, Hacan, Lynn, and Skipton, and hundreds of others. Pamphlet and Test Types, free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS.

C. MARCKS & Co. have much pleasure in intimating that the AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS S. S. MEDUSA has just arrived with a fresh batch of the above CELEBRATED PIANOS, and that they are now being tuned at their Depôt in Ash-lane.

Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square Piano	Rs. 33	per month	or Rs.	750
Sympathetic square	„ 36	„	or „	825
Semi-grand, on three legs	„ 66	„	or „	1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

43, Esplanade-Road, Bombay, 28th Dec. 1882.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

THORBURN—December 29, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Mr. James Thorburn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COOK—KINGSMILL—December 21, at Satara, by the Rev. Henry W. Bagnell, Surgeon Major Henry Cook, M. D., Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, to Alicia Anne (Lily), daughter of Walter Davies Kingsmill, Esq., of Adelaide, South Australia.

DEATHS.

PARUKH—December 29, at Girgaum Back-road, Dossabhoy, son of Mr. Ruttonjee Furdoonjee Parukh, partner in the firm of Messrs Mennesse and Company auctioneers. The third day ceremony Oothumna will take place to-day at 3 p. m. in the Framjee Cowasjee Fire-temple at Karelwadi.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1882.

We publish this morning some "Notes on Egypt," by Lord Charles Beresford, R. N., which form a valuable contribution to the literature of the chief historical event of the year. The captain of H. M. S. Condor cannot be suspected of sentimental leanings towards Arabi or the Egyptian party. He took a distinguished part in the bombardment of Alexandria, and was subsequently prominent in the difficult work of effecting the restoration of order in that city. When the occupation of Cairo placed Egypt in the hands of British officials, he was in their midst, and had exceptional opportunities of forming an unbiassed judgment on all that went on. He had no preconceived theories to warp his views, which were arrived at on the spot, and with full access to the best sources of information. What those views are the reader may see for himself, as they are set forth in the concise and unpretending Notes which we give in another column. We own that it is a satisfaction to us to find that the opinion which we have consistently expressed regarding the origin and course of the Egyptian imbroglio is supported and justified by the testimony of this disinterested witness, as it has been by the whole course of events, and by their latest outcome. Who now believes that the Dual Control, as worked for the benefit of a swarm of rapacious cosmopolitan adventurers, was an unmixed benefit to Egypt; that there was no national movement against the intolerable yoke to which the country had been gradually subjected; that Arabi was a mere soldier of fortune, selfishly dragging the army and the people into rebellion in order that he and his associates might dip their hands into the public purse? All these fictions, invented by the malignancy of the Levantine scum menaced by the success of Arabi's movement, are no longer believed even by the gobemouche correspondents who dressed them up for the columns of the London dailies. It is confessed that the movement was the necessary and inevitable outcome of a state of things which it is now our first care to reform from top to bottom, now that we have, at the cost of some millions of money and some thousands of lives, suppressed the men who had undertaken to reform it at their own cost and in their own way. M. Reinach, who is M. Gambetta's spokesman, asks sarcastically in the *Nineteenth Century*, "Did Sir Garnet march on Cairo to expel Arabi, or to expel French influence?" It would not be altogether inaccurate to say that Sir Garnet went to Cairo to make the realisation of Arabi's policy certain, by abolishing the Dual Control which was stifling the country. The same end might have been attained with less trouble and with fewer responsibilities had Lord Granville firmly acted upon his own judgment a twelvemonth ago, and allowed the Egyptian Chamber the right to supervise that portion of the budget which was not assigned to the foreign debt. M. Gambetta was permitted to overbear the British Minister's sound and sensible views on this point; the Joint Note was drawn up by the former and assented to by the latter; and this led step by step to war.

Lord Charles Beresford begins his Notes by remarking that the cause of the recent campaign has never been clearly explained: "It certainly is a mystery to most of the Egyptian, as well as to a number of the English people, more particularly as both nations have been frequently assured that there was no war at all, but only such action taken as was necessary to put down a rebellion." We have seen a letter from Arabi Pasha to Lord Charles, in which he stated that he did not know what the fighting was about, that the hostilities begun by the British astounded him, and that the Egyptians were not the less taken by surprise because they always looked upon the English as more favourable than other nations to their country and to reforms and ameliorations in the administration. The real fact was, as we have said, that Lord Granville allowed himself to be pushed into a false position by M. Gambetta, and once the false step of the presentation of the Dual Note was taken, we drifted quite easily and quite naturally, and it may be added, quite unnecessarily, into war. The author of the Notes asks whether the movement headed by Arabi was rightly named a rebellion. And he answers that it was a national movement. "To look at the question from an Egyptian, and not a European, point of view, there can be no doubt that Arabi had the Egyptian nation with him, and that they agreed with his actions both before and after the events of the 11th July; and surely if the whole of a nation are agreed upon a question, it is not wrong or improper to call that question national? The European residents in Egypt state that Arabi merely had a small military party with him, and that by force he compelled the Notables and other prominent persons to join him, but this statement is not to any extent corroborated. The Europeans were naturally unable to take an impartial view of the agitation, as any alteration in the state of affairs would have materially altered their position. The state of affairs which then existed is now being brought to the light of day, and the questions at issue will doubtless receive the attention which they deserve. This puts the case very clearly and with entire accuracy. The Egyptian nation was to a man with Arabi, and the European residents in Egypt, who refused to see the fact, were blinded by insensate prejudice. To them it was insufferable that an Egyptian, "an ignorant fellah," "a mere Nubian," should dare to interfere with their monopoly of all well-paid places and lucrative jobs, while threatening to put an end to their scandalous exemption from taxation, and other privileges. In truth, the Egyptian reformers, so far from being rebels, were sustained, not only by the unanimous opinion of the country, but by the sovereign, the Sultan, whose encouragement of Arabi has been the theme of so much virtuous denunciation by London leader-writers. The present Khedive was by no means so antagonistic to the reformers as he has latterly professed to be, and the late Khedive, Ismail, was deposed at the instance of the Western Powers because it was alleged, and with apparent truth, that he encouraged the agitation of which Arabi's movement was but the culmination. It is not easy to understand how that can be a rebellion which had the ardent approval of the whole nation, the approval, tacit or avowed, of the sovereign, and up to a certain point, at all events, the sympathy and sanction of the Khedive himself.

That the Khedive sanctioned, if he did not actually order, the resistance of the forts of Alexandria on the 11th of July is indisputable. Indeed, it is not easy to see how he could have refrained from doing so consistently with his duty as head of the Government, when the city was threatened with bombardment. It is admitted that he presided at the council of war which decided upon resistance, and there is no doubt that he concurred in the decision arrived at. In the letter of Arabi Pasha to which we have alluded, the ex-Minister of War says that during the day of the bombardment, when the defence began to fail through the insufficiency of the forts and of their armament, the Khedive sent several messages encouraging the officers "to be patient and persevere." This statement, probable as it is upon the face of it, will no doubt be flatly contradicted; but the circumstance fits in with the other facts known, and is indeed creditable rather than otherwise to Tewfik. But if it be accepted as correct, what becomes of the allegation that Arabi was at the time a rebel in arms against the Khedive? If the Minister of War were simply obeying orders in resisting the bombardment, did he become a rebel by continuing the struggle after the Khedive had sought an asylum under the guns of the British fleet? It is a mere quibble to allege anything of the kind. All the constituted authorities in the country were for continuing the resistance, and the orders of the Khedive could not be regarded as spontaneous or binding, seeing that he was in Admiral Seymour's hands. The question arises, indeed, whether the whole business might not have been finished on the day of the bombardment had the Admiral not been hampered by instructions from London not to land men under any circumstances. A letter from Colonel Zohrab Bey to Lord Charles Beresford gives some significant reasons for his declared belief that the landing of three or four hundred men immediately after the bombardment would have saved the city from destruction, and possibly have secured Arabi and the other leaders. Zohrab Bey was A. D. C. to the Khedive, and he rode from the Ramleh Palace to the fort to ask for a refuge for His Highness, who was then in considerable danger. He states that there was a general panic amongst the soldiers; that they never thought of intercepting him; and that when he rode back they fled in every direction, believing that his mounted escort of [illegible] were English soldiers who had just landed. He gives it as his opinion that a body of men, however small, landed at Gabari and Silikieh would have ended the resistance and secured the town. Arabi Pasha, referring to the same subject, informed Lord Charles that had a landing been effected on the afternoon of the bombardment there would have been severe fighting, as the garrison was then in the town and would have offered a determined resistance. But he added that on the next day, when the troops were withdrawn, a very small force landed from the fleet could have seized the city and saved it from being pillaged and burned. These two Egyptian officers, Zohrab and Arabi, looking at the matter from opposite points of view, thus concur in the opinion that a little vigour in following up the bombardment of the forts would have secured Alexandria from destruction. It would probably have done more. The demoralised garrison might have been broken up, instead of becoming the nucleus of a national resistance. Why were instructions issued depriving the Admiral of the right to act upon his discretion under circumstances which ought to have been foreseen? The explanation seems to be that the Government at home never really understood the situation. It was supposed that the Egyptians would never persist in their refusal to surrender the forts. It was believed that they would not return the fire, if it came to firing, and that if they did Arabi's gunners would run away, and that the fight would not last an hour. Was not Arabi a mere adventurer forcing an unwilling soldiery into a quarrel which they had no interest in? Were not his recruits brought up in handcuffs, and would not they regard the first shell falling amongst them as a signal to clear out of the forts and go back to their homes? Such being the case, there was only one thing to guard against—the danger of arousing the susceptibilities of the Mediterranean Powers by landing British troops in Egypt. The suppositions upon which the Government acted proved fallacious. The bombardment, which might have ended the business, became only the prelude to a campaign employing over thirty thousand men and dissipating five or six millions of money. If there had been a Minister in London or a British official in Egypt during the first half of the present year, capable of grasping the situation—as Lord Dufferin, for example, would have grasped, it had Egyptian affairs been his especial charge—there would have been no bombardment, and no war. British interests would have been consolidated without a shot being fired, and a British protectorate would have found its justification in safeguarding the right of the country to work out the reforms which are now admitted on all hands to be indispensable.

IT will be seen on reference to an advertisement which appears in another column that the Rajputana-Malwa Railway gives notice of a "new reduced scale of charges for the carriage over the railway of grain and common seeds." Turning to the old scale of charges we find that no alteration has been made in the rates from Agra and Delhi to Bombay, and that the charges from some of the intermediate stations are higher than they were formerly. In some instances the rates are higher for short distance than they are for long distance traffic; for example, the rate from Delhi to Bombay, 888 miles, is 13 annas 6 pies per maund, whilst from Gurgaon to Bombay, 869 miles, the rate is 14 annas 3 pies. The through rate was formerly 8 annas 3 pies per maund, but on the new scale the proportion applicable to the Rajputana line is 9 annas per maund, whilst the B. B. and C. I. Company's charge remains as of old 5 annas 3 pies. It is difficult to find the reduction in the "reduced" rates advertised by the state railway. The increase in the rates is made at stations at the northern end of the Rajputana line, so that Calcutta is given a chance of competing for the traffic at those places. This re-arrangement of rates is calculated to throw further obstacles in the way of the development of the grain traffic between the North-West Provinces and Bombay.

KING THEEBAW will, no doubt, be reassured when he learns that the Mengoon Prince, whose escape from Benares threw him into a paroxysm of terror, has got no further than Chandernagore, and that he is now, according to our Calcutta correspondent, being looked after by the Calcutta and the French police. The extraordinary panic at Mandalay, which was reported by our Rangoon correspondent yesterday, exhibits the hollow character of the Burman monarch's power. King Theebaw appears to be nothing more than a coarse tyrant who would be overthrown by the first breath of revolt. The instant that a possible enemy made his appearance on the horizon he was stricken with terror, and hastened to make up his differences with all the world. If he be now relieved from the dread of overthrow, he will probably renew his atrocities with redoubled vigour. This consideration tends to diminish the importance of the modified treaty which he is reported to have despatched for Lord Ripon's approval. In any case King Theebaw's terms would probably be unacceptable, but his recent "scare" will sufficiently give the measure of the man to enable the Viceroy to deal effectually with him. We see that a London paper, referring to the escape of the prince from Benares, discredits the idea that the fugitive can have any real following in Burmah. If our contemporary's conjecture be correct, it follows that King Theebaw's fears may be very easily worked on. Under these circumstances our difficulties with Upper Burmah ought to be adjusted without recourse being had to extremities, unless, indeed, Mr. Colquhoun's discoveries have made us quite indifferent to the feeling and actions of his Burman Majesty.

IT is probable that the despatch of 750 troops to Tongking is only a move "to save appearances," as it were. It is difficult to understand what possible good can come out of the proclaimed departure of a handful of soldiers. It cannot be supposed that they can be of any military value, and if 750 men were needful for warlike purposes, they could have been supplied from a man-of-war without anybody being the wiser. The ridiculous outcome of so much talk is a result perfectly worthy of the Government of M. Duclerc. The unhappy Minister is in such a position that he must do something or be turned out, and if he do anything he is equally certain to meet the same fate. To cover the Egyptian blunder he had to make a show of energy in acquiring questionable titles to territory all over the world but the weakness of his position would prevent him engaging in hostilities to achieve his projects. He talked bravely of an expedition to Tongking, but under the pretence that the Chinese had retired from the province, this "expedition" is confined to a detachment of 750 men! It is added that a Commissioner goes out with the troops to negotiate a treaty with Annam recognising a fresh French protectorate over the territory. Perhaps Annam will prove as obstinate as Madagascar, but even if it were pliable, everybody knows that China, and not Annam, is the Power which must ultimately be reckoned with. They say in France that it is ridicule that kills, and if there remain any truth in the aphorism we should imagine M. Duclerc's Government won't survive much longer.

NOTES ON EGYPT.

DECEMBER, 1882.

THE COUP DUFFERIN.

So many eminent men have favoured the world with their ideas on recent events in Egypt that I should feel a diffidence in approaching the subject, were it not that most of the letters I have seen deal with only parts of the question which must necessarily be taken into consideration as a whole if one wishes to arrive at a fair conclusion. I am therefore, encouraged to think that an impartial account of the late proceedings in Egypt, in which evidence is neither suppressed or supplemented, will not be without interest to many who at present have found it difficult to form an unbiassed opinion.

There is no effect without a cause, and the cause of the recent campaign has never been clearly explained. It certainly is a mystery to most of the Egyptian, as well as to a number of the English people more particularly, as both nations have been frequently assured that there was no war at all, but only such action taken as was necessary to put down a rebellion. Was the movement which was headed by Arabi named rightly a rebellion? Surely it might be called a national movement. Many Englishmen gave it this title in May, 1882, when matters began to look serious, amongst them being several well-known naval officers belonging to the English squadron sent to Alexandria about that time. The events of the 11th June, which may be briefly referred to here, naturally incensed the European population in Egypt against Arabi and the party he represented there can be no justification whatever for the brutal murders; committed by the Arab mob, assisted by the Moustafazin on that occasion; but the statement that a massacre of Europeans had been ordered by the leaders of the party, headed by Arabi, must on the face of it have been incorrect. If a massacre had been ordered, the Alexandria Mahomedan mob would have been armed, and many of the soldiers, not dressed in uniform, sent to lend a hand in the savage work; but this was not the case; out of the number of Europeans killed on the 11th June, only three were killed by an incisive weapon, the remainder were all beaten to death by naboots; which tends to show that an organised massacre was not in contemplation.

Every one resident in and about Alexandria knew that a disturbance of some description was imminent; and the fanatic mob were given to understand that should a disturbance occur, they were to beat and terrify the Europeans; but they went considerably further than was originally intended. The Moustafazin, acting probably under orders, did nothing whatever to stop the disturbance, but at the principal police station (the Zaptieh) they aided the mob, by refusing admission to any Europeans who ran there for protection; and it was owing to this brutal behaviour of the Moustafazin at the Zaptieh that so many Europeans were killed at or about that place. After an intentional delay on the part of the officials, the Egyptian troops were ordered out to clear the streets and restore order; this they did most effectually, and from the moment that order was restored on June 11th till the bombardment on July 11th, life and property was perfectly secure in the town. The intention of Arabi and his party was evidently to show that they were the only power in Egypt able to maintain order or to ensure the safety of the European community. Had an organised massacre been intended by Arabi and his party, whose power at that time is undoubted, an armed mob at that moment, wildly fanatic, would have wrought a deed before which the most horrible massacre of history would have paled. An attempt has been made to throw the blame on the Khedive as the instigator of the disturbance on June 11th (an accusation not to be entertained for a moment by any who knew his mild and kindly nature), the reason given being that he wished to bring discredit on Arabi and his party. If this had been the case, the troops who were at that moment absolutely under the command of Arabi, and perfectly ready to do his slightest bidding, would have been turned out immediately the disturbance commenced, and prevented the mob from committing the atrocities they did. But there can be no doubt that there was an intentional delay in turning out the troops, which was part of an organised plan, with which the action of the mob and the Moustafazin was connected, and for all of which Arabi and his party must be held responsible.

As to the movement headed by Arabi being a national movement or not, it is so hard to define what is a national movement in any Eastern country that much argument must be expected of the word is used at all. Under whatever title the movement went, however, it cannot be denied that both Sir Edward Malet and Sir Aukland Colvin did not disapprove of it in the first place, although it cannot be said that they entirely acquiesced in its proposals.

To look at the question from an Egyptian, and not a European, point of view, there can be no doubt that Arabi had the Egyptian nation with him, and that they agreed with his actions both before and after the events of the 11th July; and surely if the whole of a nation are agreed upon a question, it is not wrong or improper to call that question national. The European residents in Egypt state that Arabi merely had a small military party with him, and that by force he compelled the notables and other prominent persons to join him, but this statement is not to any extent corroborated. The Europeans were naturally unable to take an impartial view of the agitation, as any alteration in the state of affairs would have materially altered their position. The state of affairs which then existed is now being brought to the light of day, and the questions at issue will doubtless receive the attention which they deserve.

But how does Arabi and the party which he headed stand in regard to these questions? They will be in a position to say to England, "You are now going to bring in and adjust those questions of reform for which we were entreating a hearing when you attacked us with shot and shell at Alexandria."

If Arabi and the party with whom he worked had not brought earth works into the argument, it is possible to think that they must have won a hearing for their proposals. They, however, acted on the advice of Mr. Wilfred Blunt, who said to them, "If you are attacked, you must fight; you will be beaten, but you must fight, and then you will get those reforms which you require." This advice probably appeared most excellent to Arabi and his party, but it is a question whether their satisfaction would not have been greater had Mr. Blunt remained with them to see how the advice was carried out, more particularly as they knew that in the East the failure of an undertaking like theirs meant capital punishment. Arabi and the party with whom he worked may be the most dishonest persons, and bear the same unscrupulous character that has been given them; but allowing that to be the case, they can certainly point out that reforms were necessary; they can state that they were fighting for those reforms, and the proof they can adduce as to the righteousness of their cause is, as stated above, that England is now going to commence those very reforms.

They can also point to the fact that while they were in power, not one shilling was taken from the public purse for any purpose whatever, except for what they regarded as necessary for the public benefit—a curiously uncommon circumstance in the East. Many persons are of opinion that Arabi and his party were not fighting for reforms at all, but merely trying to drive the Europeans out of Egypt; this opinion is no doubt strengthened by the facts that the party got most of the fellaheen, shiecks, and priests to join them, and be useful to them by making statements, touching the repudiation of mortgages and contracts connected with the land; but the party in this matter were only following a lead given not very far from England which was attended for the moment with the most excellent results in gaining popularity.

It would be as well to say a word about the reforms which were deemed so necessary in Egypt; some of which no doubt Lord Dufferin will take in hand immediately.

To commence with the method of raising taxes in the country. This must appear very unfair to the native Egyptian; although the control reduced over twenty of the most vexatious taxes imposed upon the fellaheen, and to make up the deficiency laid taxes on the large estates, which were well able to pay, still the exemption of the Europeans from any taxation whatever, except that upon imported goods, must place them in unfair competition with the native Egyptian, and it has naturally raised much ill-feeling. Every trade, every employment, and property of all descriptions are taxed if Egyptian.

For instance, all houses owned by Egyptians are, if let, taxed 1-12th of the rent; if not let, they are still taxed 1-12th of what is in the opinion of the tax-collector the letting value. A European may build or let a house and in either case there is no tax whatever. The Europeans state that they tax themselves in many instances for the benefit of Egypt, and they give as an instance the road-tax, which to all appearance is a voluntary tax, but it will be found on investigation that the road-tax really comes out of the pocket of the cotton producer, as it is a sum of money deducted from the price that is paid for the cotton. The administration of justice was another cause of discontent amongst the Egyptians. They found themselves paying large salaries to foreign judges of appeal representing in many cases countries having hardly a subject in Egypt, notable amongst these being America and Spain. The more educated of the Egyptians, while recognising the impossibility of fairness and justice in a court purely Egyptian, could not fail to see the needless expense of a tribunal with a posse of foreign judges, to each of whom Egypt had to pay 1,800 a year, when one mixed Court composed of Europeans and Egyptians should have been able to settle all questions brought before it. Added to this the Egyptian police who are supposed to be the guardians of law and order in Egypt have under the capitulations no power to arrest a European for any crime whatever, should he take refuge in the house of another European; but the police have to communicate with the Consul representing the country to which the European belongs, and request that the offender may be arrested by the officers attached to that consulate. This naturally weakens the authority of the police, which is most undesirable in any country.

The capitulations may have been necessary at the time of their agreement, but under the altered circumstances of Egypt, surely they need reform.

Educated Egyptians and Europeans alike do well to mistrust the justices of a purely Egyptian Court after the late revelations concerning prison administration. The whole of the prison arrangements and punishments want thoroughly reorganising. The prisons are filthy and unhealthy and the [illegible] of sentences is lax or not according to the caprice of the officer in charge or the amount of "backsheish" he may receive.

The Egyptians were also discontented at Europeans holding nearly all the responsible positions of trust, but although this has been hitherto necessary, they may reasonably hope that steps may be taken to educate their countrymen to such an extent that they may be qualified to fill some of those responsible positions from which they are now excluded. The party headed by Arabi also resented the administration of the Control, but this can hardly be the universal feeling throughout the country, as this administration did immense good [illegible] in reducing the number and amount of taxes, [illegible] in a more important manner in introducing regularity in the times of payment, and acquainting them with the exact amount to pay.

At the same time it cannot be regretted that the days of the Dual Control are ended, as it afforded an opportunity which France by no means neglected, for intrigue. This was seen in his suggestion to Arabi that England alone dare not undertake hostilities, a suggestion which could not but have encouraged him in her foolhardy idea of showing force to strengthen his arguments. Such are some of the reforms which are allowed on all sides to be necessary for Egypt, and it may be repeated that it gives Arabi and the party with whom he worked a most excellent reason for the line of conduct they pursued, though it is possible that other motives may have prompted them to act as they did. However, there is nothing conclusive one way or the other, owing to Arabi having pleaded guilty to the charge of rebellion, and therefore the evidence for the defence as well as for the prosecutions has not become public.

The interference of England in the procedure of the Egyptian Court after Arabi had been delivered to it to be tried must give rise to much comment. In the first understanding Arabi was to be tried according to the Ottoman law by an Ottoman Court for infringement of Act 92 of the Martial Code and 53 of the Penal Code. The procedure of the Court was altered by England insisting that English counsel should be allowed. The Court thus became no longer an Ottoman Court, and the Khedive and the Court begged that the English would again take charge of Arabi and deal with him as they should deem fit. The English refused, and insisted that the Court should continue the trial, although it was again represented that the procedure was of so novel a description that they did not feel competent to try the prisoner by it. Matters, however, dragged on for a time, when it must have been discovered by the English officer attending the Court, that although it would most certainly find Arabi guilty, still the evidence for the prosecution was of such a nature that public opinion would be much divided as to its value.

The evidence for the defence would undeniably have been of a most interesting character touching many points. The part the Sultan took in the movement; whether the order of the Khedive to the Forts to reply should the English open fire was voluntary or not, and what is still more important, the amount of support which Arabi and his party received, not only from the military who were undoubtedly with them, but also from the notables, sheicks, and the people of Egypt generally. The great ability of Lord Dufferin, which was so evident in his management of the Turk shortly before, shone forth, if possible, more brilliantly in his masterly treatment of Arabi's trial. The extreme difficulty of the position was fully recognised by those in Cairo who took an interest in the proceedings, as it was well known that there was a growing sympathy for Arabi and his party in England, steadily increasing as the rumours of the weakness of the prosecution, and the unexpected strength of the defence became more widely spread. Had Arabi been found guilty without a full and fair trial, the English Government would not have consented to the punishment which the Ottoman law demanded. But if the trial had proceeded, it is certain that the Radicals in England, who have all along disliked the war, could have been much exercised when they read the evidence for the defence, and might have formed the opinion that England had undertaken "military operations" to quell a rising of an oppressed nationality," and had even gone so far as to ask the "Unspeakable Turk" to kindly assist in the undertaking.

There was, however, one way by which the difficulty could be surmounted. If Arabi should plead guilty of rebellion, England might beg for the clemency of the Khedive. How this was arranged the powers that be must know; while the general public can only surmise that the following were the circumstances: Arabi was given to understand that the English would not think it right to interfere with the finding, or sentence, of a court already approved of by them. This to Arabi with his cowardly character, and his knowledge of Eastern justice, must have removed all hope of saving his life, and must have rendered him anxious to listen to any compromise. Supposing this idea to have been correct, the proposal to Arabi was probably thus worded, "Plead guilty to the charge of rebellion; you will be condemned to death, but England will pledge herself to induce the Khedive to commute your sentence to banishment."

Mr. Broadley's open avowal that Arabi h[illegible] pleaded guilty on this distinct understanding—th[illegible] intervention would be made to save his life—[illegible] induce the supposition that this surmise i[illegible] Any idea that Arabi pleaded guilty [illegible] evidence for the prosecution was [illegible] surely untenable, for if the ev[illegible] secution was conclusive, what [illegible] have been for the compromise [illegible] was made? The time for the [illegible] the trial was singularly fortunate [illegible] just risen, and the pleading guilty, and its commutation all took place in [illegible] on the only day of the week, Sunday, on [illegible] telegraphic communication is almost impossible. Why Arabi's counsel, with what they considered their strong evidence for the defence of their client, consented to a compromise is difficult to understand, unless this unlooked-for event was an important item of what may be called the "Coup Dufferin."

With this brief summary of recent events before [illegible] may not the question be asked, Where was England's justification for the late "Military Operations" in Egypt?—operations which many think were undertaken against a party who were merely agitating for reforms the necessity for which is now allowed on all sides. Can the justification be, that it was necessary to continue the policy of 1875 which aimed at securing a stronger hold on the Suez Canal? If so, why did not England put this forward as her reason for hostilities, instead of stating that she was only quelling a rebellion, the causes of which she did not pause to fairly enquire into?

If the late hostilities were not undertaken to support the policy of 1875, surely it must be thought that England without sufficient cause has drifted into a war as arbitrary as unnecessary.

CHARLES BERESFORD,
Captain, Royal Navy.

S. S. "Poona," Aden, Dec. 14, 1882.

THE HIGHER STANDARD HINDUSTANI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have noticed lately in your columns that the old question of the passing of the Higher Standard test has again cropped up. It appears to me to be a case of much cry and little wool, as your correspondents "Twig" and others chiefly confine themselves to insinuations, which is a sure sign that there is little or no foundation for the scare which appears [illegible] a certain portion of the "[illegible] Standard test. It is a pity [illegible] gentlemen should have had [illegible] ness on the desert" so often, as [illegible] ly, from the way they grumble, grace [illegible] names of those who are entitled to the magic letters H. S. It is, no doubt, of vital importance that in an examination so many have to pass, there should be no bribery and corruption; and therefore let your correspondents come forward and expose those who give, as well as those who take, these bribes. This they ought certainly to be able to do, as they can scarcely have made such insinuations without good cause. In doing this, they will deserve well of their country. By chiefly confining themselves to insinuations, they only ruin their cause, and the examination from being a comparatively easy one, will be a still greater stumbling block to many. It does not appear clear how the bribery and corruption can be carried out, as the board is composed of military and civil officials who are above suspicion, and no moonshee who teaches any of the candidates is ever called to examine any [illegible]. Your correspondents evidently have in their mind's eye some offending party, and in knowing this they commit in a manner all the abuse complained of. Let them turn Queen's evidence, and right it. In any case it is not fair either on the members of the board or on the moonshees themselves. Therefore I say,

FIAT JUSTITIA, RUAT CŒLUM.

Bombay, Dec. [illegible]

THE HON. J. R. ASHBURNER.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—Mr. Ashburner was no legislator, and we may be sure that nothing but the irony of circumstances would ever have induced him to pose such. He never made a better speech in Council than he did last week, when he bluntly intimated his approval of the principle of the Roads Bill, and added that he would reserve his remarks until after the report of the Select Committee had been received. Mr. Ashburner has reaped all the disadvantages inherent in a seat in Council, from which he has been able, with the library check of a discussion that has not been free, to give the sanction of law to such crudities as the Game Bill and the Bombay Abkari Act. And he may fairly be suspected of a feeling of relief at the thought that with Mr. Peile already between Aden and Bombay, there was no particular reason why he should struggle to identify himself with yet another Bill. But if Mr. Ashburner has not succeeded in a sphere Nature never intended him for, he has known how to conciliate the affections of those most opposed to his public policy by a frank and open bearing, straightness of purpose and of [illegible] accessibility to all who had business with him, have worthily maintained the best [illegible] Anglo-Indian Administrator. Mr. A[illegible] not been a seeker after private en[illegible] [illegible] his public measures have [illegible] Socially, no man has ever been more [illegible] Bombay. At this interval of time it m[illegible] gratification to Mr. Ashburner to know that [illegible] many of us, the few short months during which, [illegible] Acting Governor, he dispensed to all and sundry the hospitalities of Government House, with a geniality that knew no distinction, and never seemed to flag, stand out in memory like—

"The golden prime
Of good Haroun Al Raschid."

CHRISTMAS DAY AT THE BOMBAY CATHEDRAL.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL was thronged in day, being Christmas Day, with an assembly differing widely in number and in character from that to which the intellectual eccentricities of our High Church Chaplains have long restricted the attendance on ordinary days. Apropos of the Salvation Army, we have all, I suppose, noticed a good deal of ingenious speculation as to the connection between the originators of that burlesque of religion and the growing failure of the Church at home to lay hold of the poor and ignorant masses. It is to be wished that some of these ingenious theorists would come to Bombay and ex[illegible] the growing indifference of much that is [illegible] and wise in Bombay society to such reli[illegible] administrations as have unfortunately become the fashion at St. Thomas'. The causes are not far to seek. The line—"the hungry sheep look up, and are not fed"—would perhaps serve for a concise expression of them. But it might do some little good if the subject were ventilated. One incident in to-day's service was sufficient to dispel the rising hope that the animated scene in the Cathedral might possibly be the beginning of a *rapprochement* between clergy and laity in Bombay. In the course of a truly wonderful sermon, with which a gentleman, whom we are unkind enough to call in private life *l'enfant de l'Abbé Sharp*, favoured us nothing was more remarkable than the glibness with which the youthful orator assumed than his "almost quite incredible doctrine"—as, like Tertullian, he took a pride in calling it—of the sacrament was the faith of the great audience before him. He ended, and ninety-nine out of every hundred of his hearers promptly left the church rather than be partakers, even on Christmas morning, of a service of the kind described. The scene was a strange one, and one which it would be impossible, I [illegible], to render fully intelligible to members of other faiths. But whatever it meant it certainly included a vigorous dissent from the teaching of the pulpit. I must not omit to add that the singing was of a kind to make one almost forgive the sermon, if that had been possible.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

MR. FAWCETT'S ILLNESS.

The British Medical Journal says:—

"Mr. Fawcett's serious illness presents several points of much interest to the medical profession. It is an instance of the rare co-existence of diphtheria and typhoid fever, which Dr. Murchison in his large experience, appears to have met with only once, and which is only occasionally mentioned by other authors, chiefly foreign, who lay much stress on the gravity of the complication. Mr. Fawcett first felt ill on November 23, with general *malaise*, feverishness, and sore throat. The throat was red and glistening, and four days subsequently, true diphtheritic patches were found on the uvula and the left tonsil, afterwards extending to the roof of the mouth. There was no enlargement of the cervical glands. Under appropriate treatment the patches on the throat became lose, and separated on December 2. Since that date the diphtheritic symptoms have not been so urgent, although the exudation reappeared for a few days, and even still the throat shows traces of the disease. It is worthy of note that there was also an erysipelatous redness on the face and the presence of albuminuria was noted as early as the first week, of the attack. The medical attendants first felt justified in announcing the presence of typhoid fever on December 2, although its co-existence with the diphtheria had been suspected almost from the first. Since the 2nd of December several of the symptoms of typhoid fever—such as the state of the tongue, the rash on the skin, the enlargement of the spleen, the congestion of the lungs, and the abdominal symptoms—have been typical. Other important symptoms—characteristic of typhoid fever, have also been present. Thus the temperature, which has varied from 102deg. to 103·8deg., has not shown the usual temperature curve of typhoid fever. Instead of the evening rise and morning fall of temperature, typical of typhoid fever, the thermometer has, on several occasions been stationary the whole 24 hours, and on others has risen in the morning and fallen in the evening. The pulse has never risen above 104, and the signs of nervous disturbance have been excessive, and out of proportion to the vascular excitement. Roughly speaking, then, for the first ten days, the diphtheria was the dominant disease, and subsequently the signs of enteric fever have prevailed, although many of the usual signs of both diseases have been either modified or altogether absent. We confine ourselves to this short general outline of Mr. Fawcett's case, which is most instructive, quite apart from the personality of the distinguished patient. His condition must necessarily continue to cause anxiety for some time; but we are glad to announce that, up to the hour of going to press, the symptoms were encouraging."

The latest bulletin issued on the day the mail left was as follows.

"Mr. Fawcett has passed a quiet day, and with the exception of a slight embarrassment of breathing, his condition is favourable."

...paper reports. This, perhaps, is ...r 'sign of the times.' But it is ...cherish any reverence for the ...to have a certain respect for ...nd some sense of the fitness ...ved at so complete a lack ...e in a speech from the

...effect of the message from ...e for the Colonies to the ...communicating the decision ...the Cuban refugees' case :— ...nsideration of the report of ...uiry and the other documents ...se of the Cuban refugees, he ...Colonial Secretary and the ...Police cannot be permitted to ...ut that the case of the Acting ...s different. He was not dis... duties, and although he must ...d for his conduct in this lamen... ...cretary of State does not feel ...to remove him from his office of ...rt."

...nformed that the expense of pro... ...mas number of the *Graphic* was

...Egyptian Expedition is once more ...been fêted and made so much ...ile, a Service paper suggests, to ...s consideration to the condition of ...der canvas in Natal, which were ...n England at the time of the Boer ...or nearly two years officers and ...parted from their families, under... ...ardships, sleeping on wet ground, ...er and dysentry, and being called ...roads, dig wells, and cut grass under ...n, with provisions at enormous rates. ...Worse than being on active service. ...en return home, what kind of recep... ...er, will be given to them ?"

...*mes's Gazette* of December 8 has the ...arks on the subject of the proceedings ...ese prince whose real or supposed ...telegraphed yesterday, has greatly ...e equanimity of King Theebaw and Mandalay :—

...that King Theebaw's eldest brother ...from Benares, and is on his way to ...to raise a revolt points to fresh misery ...ppy country. The Prince alluded to ...e Mingohn-Mintha, concerning whom ...aid to his advantage, except that he ...ng time under British care. It was he ...s brother the Mingohn-Deing, rose in ...1866 against his father the late King, ...ncle, the popular 'War Prince,' and ...being a parricide by a lucky chance. ...d in the capital, the two brothers ...of the royal war-boats, and cruised up ...he river burning and sacking towns. ...issed their opportunity, however, and ...end of the year had to take refuge in ...rma. There they were cantoned for a ...eir followers near Rangoon, and utilized ...on to form a plot to burn and plunder ...They were betrayed, however, and ...the Andamans, whence after a time they ...ved to Benares. The Mingohn-Deing is ...died a year or two ago, and the Mingohn ...ed to prefer an English subsidy to the ...minence of a throne in Burma. It is ...believe that he can have any considerable ...urma after a fifteen years' absence ; but ...e pure blood royal on both sides, and ...a long way with the Burmese. If, how... ...Indian Government really wish to stop ...ot easy to see how he can reach Indepen... ...a. When the Nyoung Oke Prince made ...at a rising in 1880, it was roundly asserted ...alcutta authorities and the local Govern... ...upted and assisted his movements. If so, ...ice of a candidate against Theebaw was ...licitous. It is still less so now. The man ...ance only saved from murdering his father ...burning the town that had saved him ...ture is hardly likely to make a good succes... ...to King Theebaw."

...M. Maclean continues to pay attention ...onservative electors of Oldham with a view ...ing for that borough at the next election. ...present on Dec. 7 at a meeting of the ...atives of Oldham to hear a speech by the ...Stanhope, M. P. Mr. Stanhope said ...d the Conservatives of Oldham were pre... ...the electoral battle that might come upon ...ner perhaps than many of them expected. ...en his pleasure that day to make the ac... ...ce of Mr. Taylor-Whitehead, and he hoped ...acquaintance thus begun might ripen into ...p in the House of Commons—(applause).— ...h regard to Mr. Maclean he could only ...that gentleman was a good deal responsi... ...having brought him to Oldham. But for ...lean he would have been on his way to the ...ranean, where he hoped shortly to join Sir ...Northcote. (Applause.) He had always felt ...t he knew Mr. Maclean that he would be a ...at addition to the House of Commons, and ...essed special qualifications which would ...dency willingly reject him."

...interesting geographical details respecting ...ly acquired settlement in North Borneo ...en contributed to the Australian press by ...ain of the steamer Tannadice, who entered ...n Harbour on his last voyage to China ...cribes the harbour as surpassing that of ...not only in extent, but also in beauty of ...From east to west it is seventeen miles, ...n north to south fourteen, and its shores ...kly covered with magnificent timber, many ...ees being 300 ft. in height. No fewer than ...n rivers flow into the harbour, two of ...ing navigable for twenty miles inland for ...of a draught of 12 ft. The Kinibatangan ...a little down the coast, is described as ...avigable for 400 miles, with a draught of ...when the bar is crossed. The town of ...is built on rising ground about a mile and ...side the harbour, and already numbers a ...ion of 3,000 Chinese and natives. The ...is reported to be exceptionally cool for the ...Altogether, Captain Green and his ...ers seem to have been highly impressed ...e prospects of the new settlement.

...the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Dec. 8 :—The ...e used by the President of the Probate and ...Division yesterday, with regard to the law ...ution of conjugal rights, though strong, was ...y not too strong. In the case which called ...the plaintiff had nearly two years ago ...l a decree against his wife to compel her to ...o him. As she paid no attention to it, he ...a writ of attachment against her, service ...she had evaded. He now came to ask for ...ilar writ against a third person who was ...to have lent her a house and "kept her out ...t." Sir James Hannen refused the applica... ...ot seeing how she could be kept out of sight, ...the same time said that "he should not be ...bed if the defendant had assisted the lady, ...ould conceive nothing more monstrous than ...ing a woman to live with a man for whom ...d ceased to entertain the slightest regard. ...power existed only in this country, and the ...it was done away with the better." A state ...w which recognizes no right in a married ...n to her own person is hardly consistent with ...atute which another month will recognize ...ll power over her purse. But this is only one ...several anomalies of matrimonial law.

...are doing everything they can to get ...of the recent "accident" of which M. ...been the victim. M. Rochefort says ...does not demand an investiga... ...one." The unselfish ardour ...e cause of justice is not, ...any fruit in the present ...guessed that an inquiry ...der which M. Gambetta ...l certain peculiarities of ...hough being an open ...might shock the sus... ...ls if they were formally ...nt says that no one ...wounded himself, and ...able proof to that effect ...ter explanation offered by ...rt, are not adding to his ...n English resident in Paris ...to the poor if M. Gambetta, ...present him with the ball ...atesman's hand. And, if we ...morning paper, the represen... ...ne. Tussaud, always alert to turn ...Britannic craze to account, have ...ous price for the coat or suit which the ...wore when he met with the accident. ...urnal states that the articles when ...Baker-street collection are to be ...ume de Balle."

MILITARY NEWS.

...Dawkins F...

Lieutenant A. Halton, Offici... Officer, 5th Infantry Hyderabad Co...ting Wing with the sanction of the Governme...gent, has been appointed Officiating Wing Offic... of India, ciating Adjutant, *vice* Sorrel, on furlou... and Offi-

The name of Lieutenant J. W. ... be struck off the strength of the ...kie will Regiment, he having been confirmed in... Goorkha ment of Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd ... appoint- the Government of the North-West P...s, under Oudh. ...nces and

Rajah Kharimdad Khan, 10th Be... Infantry, has been allowed to resign t... Native sion of Subadar held by him in that corps ...ommis-

The 1st Battalion Royal Welch Fusil...ps, arrival at Dinapore will proceed by rail...iers on its Howrah. thence to

The horses, ponies, and mules of the 2... Regiments, Bengal Cavalry, which have ... and 6th time past been under veterinary trea...r some Butcher's Island are said to be progre...ment on satisfactorily. There are, in all, thre...ing very chargers, 66 troop horses, 51 ponies, and officers' (total 174). The mules have already bee... mules ferred to the esplanade, opposite the Boore... trans- railway station, where they appear to be ...under health and to show no trace of eithe... good glanders. The whole of the animals are car... looked after by the Veterinary Surgeon in c... and a daily report is made by him for the infor... tion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

It has been suggested to the Government ... India that when an officer of the Military ... partment is appointed to civil employ a c... of his record of service should be sent from ... Adjutant-General's office to the Military Depa... ment through the Controller of Military Account... where the appointments held and allowance... shown would be verified, and after check sent on to the Government under which the officer is serving.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* thus draws attention to what *Allen's Indian Mail* describes as a scandal which is being widely commented on :—

"As the War Office have done what the *Times* calls an act of justice to Colonel Sir G. R. Greaves, by promoting him to the rank of Major-General, they will, of course, grant to Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts the rank of Lieutenant-General, which they denied him on his return from Afghanistan, on the ground that it was not expedient to make special promotions for field service. General Greaves was simply Chief of the Staff of an army, but Sir Frederick Roberts had command, first of a column of an expedition, and then of a field force of his own; and he achieved one of the most brilliant military feats on record. Things must be getting very bad with us, when the German and Russian papers talk of the treatment which the hero of the Cabul-Candahar march received, in comparison with the honours showered on those who have been the heroes of a walk-over in Egypt, and contend, as a German paper did the other day, that the 'English War Office seems to have allowed itself to get into the hands of a clique, whose principal aim is to obtain every possible honour for themselves, and prevent others, if they can, from participating in any of the glories of war.' Our foreign contemporaries take, we believe, an extreme view; but, at the same time, the opinion is fast gaining ground that favouritism has far more to do than merit with success now-a-days in the profession of arms, and we feel it to be our duty to let the responsible authorities know what public opinion really is."

THE PROCLAMATION PARADE.

Monday, the 1st January, 1883, being the day selected for the anniversary of the proclamation of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Majesty the Queen, the troops in garrison will parade in review order on the Oval in front of the Secretariat, and will be formed up at 7-15 a. m. in line, facing west, in open order, with 12 paces interval between battalions—Royal Artillery, 2nd Bn. Lanc. Regt., Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps., 10th Regt. N. I., and 21st Regt. N. I. Recruits and boys of native corps will keep the ground. The 21st Regt. N. I. will furnish points and colours. Three rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per man. An Imperial salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery in connection with the parade. Staff in review order.

SHOOTING OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

The progress made by the Bombay Army in carrying out the annual course of musketry up to the end of last month is shown in the following statement :—

BRITISH TROOPS.

Number in order of merit	Corps.	No. of men exercised.	Figure of merit.	Number of marksmen.	Best shooting Company & its figure of merit.
	Cavalry.				
	17th Lancers ...	385	40·52	33	F 44·87
	Infantry.				
1.	1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment	304	139·64	158	H [illegible]
2.	2nd Bn. R. Irish Fus.	249	[illegible]	79	H 124·87
3.	2nd Bn. North Staffordshire Regt.	289	122·02	88	H 128·31
4.	1st Bn. Rifle Brigade ...	437	119·33	87	A 123·43
5.	2nd Bn. Gloucestershire Regt.	111	117·24	34	E 126·41
6.	2nd Bn. Lancashire Fus.	274	115·58	48	H 120·28
7.	2nd Bn. East Yorkshire Regt.	369	114·74	68	C 118·81
8.	1st Bn. Worcestershire Regt.	238	114·61	45	D 121·73
9.	2nd Bn. Royal Lancaster Regt.	315	103·08	27	D [illegible]
	NATIVE TROOPS.				
	Cavalry.				
1.	Poona Horse ...	421	44·71	...	C 50·91
2.	3rd Queen's Own ...	152	44·16	...	D 44·89
3.	1st Lancers ...	227	43·78	...	F 54·89
	Sappers and Miners	213	40·71		No. 3 43·67
	Infantry.				
1.	2nd ...	402	93·97	96	G 99·60
2.	25th ...	349	91·28	61	C 98·34
3.	23rd ...	328	91·01	73	E 95·23
4.	[illegible] ...	301	87·68	75	A 93·03
5.	7th ...	299	86·31	33	A 90·02
6.	9th ...	212	86·27	25	E 86·58
7.	21st ...	185	85·97	20	D 89·98
8.	26th ...	438	85·62	59	E 91·40
9.	12th ...	140	85·37	10	F 86·59
10.	14th ...	220	84·82	32	C 87·98
11.	29th ...	142	84·10	20	B 85·90
12.	27th ...	197	83·69	27	F 86·50
13.	1st ...	472	83·22	47	F 87·12
14.	28th ...	42	83·21	7	...
15.	3rd ...	457	81·53	36	B 87·85
16.	10th ...	266	81·44	27	A 86·83
17.	16th ...	272	79·78	15	B 83·02
18.	19th ...	504	78·58	30	C 84·08
19.	30th ...	303	78·16	31	D 83·12
20.	26th ...	281	77·86	20	B 81·85
21.	4th ...	338	73·36	22	B 78·02
22.	8th ...	242	67·77	2	B 69·67

The best shooting Company among British troops is letter H, of the 1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regt., with 146 points.

The best shot is Corpl. P. McGee, 1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regt., with 187 points.

The best shooting Company of the native troops is letter G, 2nd N. I., with 99·60 points.

The best individual shot is Colour Havildar Sirputrao Sanday, 20th N. I., with 155 points.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Calcutta, Dec. 28.—The rise of the barometer in progress yesterday over the Punjab and Sindh has been succeeded by a brisk fall there, while in other parts of the country the barometer continues to fall slowly. The wind remains strong on the Coromandel Coast, but is moderate elsewhere, from north-east over the Bay of Bengal and from east on the west coast. The weather is fine, except on the Madras coast, and in ... eastern Bengal. Much fog prevails in Assam, and continuous rain is reported at Negapatam, where 1½ inch has fallen.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Pensioners' Fête, at the Cooperage, 3 p. m.
Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p. m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 29th :—Bengal (s), Singapore ; Java (s), Kurrachee ; Buldana (s), Calcutta.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Henzada (s), for Persian Gulf ; Lombardy (s), Trieste, &c ; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur ; Calder (s), Persian Gulf.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Ganges entered, and the s.s. Lombardy left the deck yesterday.

Postal Notices.—The current tariff rate for foreign money orders is 1s. 6¼d. per rupee.—Mails for China and Australia per s.s. Ganges, will be kept open at the General Post Office till Monday, the 1st proximo, at 3 p. m. (Madras time.)

Drowned.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Bholeshwar, on the body of Jeewee...ai, woman aged eighty-five years. Deceased accidentally ... the Bholeshwar Tank, and was drowned. ... accidental death was recorded.

...idency Magistrate.—Mr. C. P. ... Presidency Magistrate, who re... the last mail-steamer, took ... yesterday from Mr. ... his absence.

of a female child named Coolsun, aged four months. The mother of the child ignorantly gave it a larger pill of opium than usual to keep it quiet. The child died from its effects. The following verdict was recorded : "That the death of the deceased was caused by opium, which was administered ignorantly in excess by Sukina Mohideen, the mother."

Military Medical Students' Annual Dance.—The annual dance of the Military Students of the Grant Medical College was given on Thursday evening last, the 28th instant, at the Town Hall. The arrangements were admirable. The hall was prettily decorated. The success of the evening was somewhat marred by the failure of the electric-light provided. The band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles supplied the music, and the company danced till early morning. The arrangements for refreshments were all that could be desired. Amongst those present were several of the medical gentlemen connected with the Grant Medical College, and Drs. H. V. Carter, Maconachie, Hatch, Blanc, Lyons, Ana Moreshwar Kunte, Murphy, Patterson, Gordon, Major-General Hewett, Captains Tennent, Freeborn, Ross, and Wyer, and Lieutenant Roughton of the B. V. R.

Illegal Possession of Regimental Clothing.—M. A. Saldanah, a Goanese messman of the Sergeants' Mess of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Colaba, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession regimental clothing, valued at Rs. 17-8, belonging to soldiers of the Royal Artillery recently stationed at Colaba. The prisoner in his defence stated that he had purchased the articles from the soldiers on their leaving the Colaba station. He was fined Rs. 25, and was further sentenced to pay three times the value of the clothing found in his possession, namely, Rs. 52-8.

Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The increase in tonnage in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th December, 1882, was 1,02,619 maunds, and increase in money Rs. 17,238. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1881 are as follows :—

—	Week ending 16th Dec., 1882.	Week ending 17th Dec., 1881.	Increase.	Decrease
Cotton— Weight Mds.	36,347	42,931	...	6,584
[illegible]	22,457	28,009	...	5,552
Weight Mds.	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
Amount Rs.	10,378	13,529	...	3,151
Jaggery— Weight Mds.	23,310	29,011	..	5,701
Amount Rs.	6,903	8,119	..	1,216
Opium— Weight Mds.	..	676	..	676
Amount Rs.	..	1,839	..	1,839
P. Goods and Twist— Weight Mds.	9,517	7,988	1,529	..
Amount Rs.	7,488	6,550	938	..
Salt— Weight Mds.	51,952	34,533	17,419	..
Amount Rs.	8,069	3,622	4,447	..
Seeds— Weight Mds.	34,070	21,319	12,751	..
Amount Rs.	11,479	5,960	6,519	..
Sugar— Weight Mds.	5,682	5,132	550	..
Amount Rs.	2,956	2,652	304	..
S. R. Materials— Weight Mds.	3,454	4,578	..	1,124
Amount Rs.	3,543	4,316	..	773
Firewood— Weight Mds.	59,830	7,778	52,052	..
Amount Rs.	10,139	1,063	9,076	..
Metal— Weight Mds.	10,067	7,713	2,354	..
Amount Rs.	6,777	4,820	1,957	..
Mowra— Weight Mds.	18,644	9,017	9,627	..
Amount Rs.	6,097	2,444	2,653	..
General Goods— Weight Mds.	1,30,088	1,03,513	26,575	..
Amount Rs.	43,946	40,071	3,875	..
Total— Weight Mds.	4,30,022	3,27,403	1,02,619	..
Amount Rs.	1,40,232	1,22,994	17,238	..

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Lombardy, Captain W. E. Breeze, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the European mails, and the following additional passengers :—

For London.—Mr. J. Thompson.
For Venice.—Major D. C. Pedder.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

First Sunday after Christmas, December 31.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 59 and 58.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon. Anthem, "In the beginning was the Word." Hymns 70. Bethlehem.

Monday, 1st Jan. 1883, Circumcision of our Lord.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Thursday, January 4.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Friday, Jan. 5, Eve of Epiphany.
6-30 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.

Saturday, Jan. 6, Epiphany of our Lord.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—in the Morning at ·30 and in the Evening at 5-30.
Offertories will be devoted to the poor.
Officiating time at all services.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

Feast of the Circumcision.

New Year's Eve.

Sunday, December 31.

7-30 a.m.—(Bombay time)—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer with short Sermon, and Carols.
Carols.—Earthly friends will change and falter.
Royal Day that Chasest gloom.
Good King Wenceslas ... y Tower.
From the Halls ... born of Mary free.
...

New Year's Day.
Monday January 1.

Morning Prayer, with Holy Communion and Sermon, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.
Hymns.—74. Father, let me dedicate.
70. The ancient law departs.
316. Alleluia ! sing to Jesus !
The offertory will be for the expenses of the Church.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

First Sunday after Christmas, December 31.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Feast of Circumcision, Jan. 1, 1883.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong.
Week-days.—Morning Prayer daily, at 7-30 a.m.
Official time at all services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CAMMATTEEPOORA.

First Sunday after Christmas, December 31.

4p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns, 72, 288, and 289.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at eleven o'clock on board the ship Denbighshire. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch, for friends from shore, will leave Arthur-bunder at 10-25, and Apollo-bunder at 10-35, a. m. precisely.

Monthly Union Prayer Meeting in the Hall, Apollo-bunder, to-morrow night, at half-past eight o'clock (Bombay time). All invited.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

On Sunday next there will be Divine Service at 11 a.m. in the Harbour on board a steamer at 4-30 p. m. in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home ; at 6-30 p. m. at Prince's Dock, on board the s.s. Sandal. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. Bibles, prayer-books, and magazines can be had by applying to the Chaplain. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

BENGAL.

Calcutta Tract Society.—The annual meeting of the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society was held on the evening of Tuesday, December 19th. The Ven'ble Archdeacon Baly presided. The Report stated that there had been a small increase in English and decrease in vernacular sales during the year, the aggregate number of copies sold being 83,338 as compared with 87,132 the previous year. But the issues for gratuitous distribution were nearly double those of 1881, which were a large increase on those of 1880. The issues were 47,420 in European languages and 261,549 in Indian vernaculars, as compared with 30,234 and 136,874 respectively in the previous year. The issue of Bengali gratuitous tracts in the last three years have been 49,351 in 1880, 134,338 in 1881, and 260,726 during the present year. During the year 17,076 copies of English tracts specially intended for natives have been issued, ... that English is becoming one of the vernaculars of India. The receipts from sales during the year have been Rs. 12,877, a slight increase on those of last year ; the subscriptions and donations, Rs. 1,319, as compared with Rs. 1,094 last year.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

Manal... tion o... ore Harbour.—Upon the recommendation ... Engineer the Master Attendant and the Chief ... the place Public Works Department, who inspected ... for closing a sum of Rs. 10,600 has been sanctioned ... the old mouth of the Mangalore Harbour.—*Madras Times.*

Villa... break in Magistrates.—During the recent out- ... the Malabar Collectorate, the District ... gested ... for the sake of expediting work, suggested to try ... that the village magistracy be empowered ... refused ... nuisance cases, but the Government ... pending ... grant them this extension of ... the passing of the Village Ma... ...h is now before the Madras G... ...s Times.

Opposed to making any hard-and-fast rules, and thereby placing difficulties in the way of higher paid Government servants taking advantages of the benefits of the School.—*Madras Times.*

Officers Serving in Native Regiments.—Upon the recommendation of Sir Frederic Roberts, the Government have decided that officers attached to Native Regiments shall not be seconded in their Corps in consequence of their absence, but that vacancies shall be filled up regimentally or by unemployed officers or Staff Corps probationers ; but this privilege has been granted only on the understanding that Commandants will be held responsible that every regiment has its full complement of officers.—*Madras Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

The Allahabad Fair.—The Magh Mela,—The great religious Fair held at the junction of the Jumna and the Ganges,—will take place next month at Allahabad. Last year a good deal of correspondence occupied these columns on the subject of the fair and its management, and it was pointed out that the proceedings were of a kind which specially marked them out as suited to native management. Since then the policy of local self-government has received a great impetus, and additional reason thus presents itself in favour of entrusting the regulation of the fair to a specially appointed Hindoo committee of management. We believe that in the present case there would be no difficulty in the way of finding native gentlemen willing and able to undertake this trust ; indeed, there is a native agitation on foot in favour of getting this concession. It would be peculiarly unfortunate under the circumstances if that application were rejected, and the case is emphatically one of those in which the minutiæ of professional administration are of less importance than the encouragement of local Native agency willing to undertake the transaction of public business. In this case, moreover, administration by the ordinary local administration cannot be expected to give that satisfaction to the persons attending the fair, which they would feel in being put under the management of a co-religionist committee, for the usual routine practically puts a Mahomedan city official in a position of administrative influence in the fair, and this arrangement last year was the subject of not unreasonable complaint, considering that the fair is a purely Hindoo festival.—*Pioneer.*

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM FOR INDIA.

The Committee of the National Anthem for India Fund forward to the Editor of *The Times* an abstract of an interesting letter, which they have received permission to publish, from Professor Max Muller, who has lately translated the anthem into Sanskrit :—

"Oxford, Nov. 21, 1882.

"To Keshub Chunder Sen, Lily-cottage, Calcutta.

"My dear Friend,—In one of the last numbers of the *Liberal* which you kindly sent me I saw some specimens of translation of 'God Save the Queen' into the various languages of India. I am glad that you and your friends, among whom I observe such name of your son-in-law, the Maharajah of Kuch Behar, have taken up this idea of Canon Harford. It is truly an opportune idea, and I hope, if successfuly carried out, it will prove a new tie to bind millions of hearts more closely together in their common loyalty and love for their Sovereign. . . . . India and England are now and, for the peace of the world, must be in future one united empire, and they ought, therefore, to have one and the same National Hymn.

"For that purpose it is absolutely necessary that the music of the common National Anthem should be the same in India as in England. The music of 'God Save the Queen' is really far more stirring than the words, and from what I know of modern Indian music, the English air of the National Anthem would soon cease to sound strange to Indian ears. But if you keep the music, you must also keep as much as possible the rhyme and the rhythm. This has been done, I see, in the Bengali translation of which you sent me specimen. The verses there sound well and natural, the accent falls on the syllables where the music requires it, and rhymes are full and melodious. . . . .or—in

"I am glad to see that the Sanskrit translation ...ple, old, fact, all native translators—adopt the ...certain that native name Ragni for Queen, as I feel ...the name of it is as Ragni or as Ragadhiragni that ...d among the the Queen will become a household wo... no scholar peoples of India. No statesman and ...grown could have said a word against this ... title and time-honoured title. And if this Indian ...hich is had been rendered in English by Empress, wh... *i.e.*, the only right rendering of Ragadhiragni ... Sovereign of Kings, again, no scholar and no state... man could have said a word against it, and what a waste of eloquence and political rancour might thus have been avoided in Parliament !

"But I cannot say much more in praise of the Sanskrit translation. First, it has no rhymes, and without rhymes I doubt whether the words will ever go well with the music. It is generally supposed that rhymes are not recognized in ancient Sanskrit poetry. That is a mistake. Even in the Rig-Veda there are hymns which rhyme, and in the later renaissance poetry of India rhyming metres have often been used with great effect, both in Sanskrit and in Prakrit. Secondly, the quantities have not been carefully observed. The metre ⏑ – ⏑ – – – does not suit the music of 'God Save the Queen.' Whatever may be done with the rest, we want a short penultimate in every line, something like ... It will be quite impossible to sing 'God Save the Queen' properly when the lines end in such words as ragnim or purnam.

"I may add that it would be well if we could have in all translations the ...ndering ... same r... and ... only for Queen ... but also for God ... ersal ... would much prefer Isvara, Lord, a univ... ...d therefore unobjectionable name for Deity.

"I am by no means satisfied with the Sanskrit translation which I enclose, but we want something like it if the English music is to be retained. I have chosen the metre – – ⏑ – ⏑ – with – – ⏑ – at the end. I have tried to rhyme the lines throughout, and I have endeavoured to give a more Oriental expression to the somewhat homely text of the original. If your learned 'Pandits' approve of it, the Sanskrit translation could easily be turned into the spoken vernaculars ; but I hope and trust that on all great occasions, and when people from all parts of India meet together, they will sing 'God Save the Queen' in Sanskrit, the oldest language of that Aryan family, to which, as you know, the loyal subjects of the Queen belong, both in the East and in the West.

"Ever yours truly, "F. MAX MULLER."

A donation of £35 has been sent by His Highness Maharajah of Bhownuggur to the National Anthem for India Fund. The munificence of this independent Prince has for many years been conspicuous in Western India in connexion with works of general usefulness and benefit.—*Times.*

THE BELT LIBEL CASE.

We give the following summary of the latest proceedings before Mr. Baron Huddlestone and a special jury, at Westminster, before the departure of the last mail in this case, which Reuter informs us to-day has resulted in the award of £5,000 damages to the plaintiff, Mr. Belt :—

On Tuesday, Dec. 5th, the 27th day of the trial, after a number of witnesses who had been employed at the studio of the late Mr. Foley were then called to prove that they had never seen Mr. Belt do any modelling there.

Mr. Thomas Brock, sculptor, of 30, Osnaburgh-street, Regent's Park was examined by Mr. Russell.—He said :—I received my teaching in the Worcester School of Art, and came to London in 1856, when I entered the studio of Mr. Foley as a pupil, and remained as such with him for two years after which I remained with him as an assistant up to the time of his death, and completed the whole of his unfinished work, including the statues of Lord Rosse, Dr. Stokes, Faraday, the equestrian statue of Lord Canning in the Phoenix Park, Dublin, and I myself did an ideal group, "A Moment of Peril," which was bought for the nation for 2000*l*. That was altogether my own work. I remember Mr. Belt being at Mr. Foley's from October, 1869, for thirteen or fourteen months. He was engaged in carving crockets, leaves, and other ornamental work. It is not true that he ever assisted Mr. Foley in modelling. In 1874 he showed me two medallions one of Dean Stanley and the other, I think, of the ... Mrs. Nicholls (Mr. Kinsey). They were very we... ...deed, and he assured me he had done them without assistance. I thought I detected in them the work of ...rch, and I said I was surprised he had ma... remarkable progress, and how he could, ...nt, have so m... time on his hand... to st... Looking at this ... Stanle... I adhere to my opin... and artistic work, an... ...rk of Mr. Birch o... of being reproduc... one (marked 57... worked up. I ... the original. ... to be a witness ... Terra Cotta Co... duction of ... evidence ... destroy the ... I had never ... recovered ... the work ... evi... Be... ... wo... requ... garde... I thou... out to ... I said I ... side of i... so she ... marked ... wanted rem... mend a ... This ... ro...

afterwards recognised the work of Mr. Kummer on it. I altered the drapery to the proper form, at Mr. Belt's request. I told him I could not afford the time to be always running down to see his work ; and he called on me at my studio in Boscobel place, bringing with him the head of the Dean Stanley statuette which he had cut off in the clay, and three photographs, of which this is one. Mr. Tyler, a sculptor, was present on this occasion. I worked up the head, which was again put on the statuette.

Mr. Russell.—As far as any artistic merit on the head and drapery goes, whose is the merit?

Witness.—I have the merit.

Mr. Belt has sworn that you never went to his studio except to borrow money?—That is not true. On one occasion he lent me 20*l*. which I wanted to meet the expenses of Mr. Foley's studio, in consequence of the delay in passing his will. Mr. Foley's will was proved in December, 1875, and I repaid Mr. Belt in January, 1876. That was the only occasion on which I ever borrowed money from him. He asked me to go to his studio to look at a statuette of Mr. Plimsoll. I knew what that meant—to work on it. He said if I would work on it for one morning he would give me five guineas. If the figure has merit, I give it to him. About the same time Mr. Belt told me he was engaged on a bust of Canon Conway, and asked me to work on it. It was then in his studio at Hugh-street, and was built up in the rough from a mask. There was no sense of nature in it. He asked me to point out what was wrong, and I did so, as in the other cases. He asked me to touch on it, and I did so three or four times. It is quite untrue, as stated by Mr. Belt, that the only thing I did on that bust was to tell him that a particular lock of hair would look better if turned the other way. I can truly say that whatever artistic merit is in that bust I can claim as mine—I can see my work on it. Mr. Belt showed me a drawing of Canon Conway preaching, and I said "This is very good. Where did you get it from ?" He said "I did it." I threw down the scroll and laughed at him, for I knew he was at that time incapable of doing such a drawing. As far as I can judge, this drawing produced is that drawing. (This was the drawing claimed by Mr. Ver Heyden as his.)

Examined as to the protrait drawings of Canon Conway, Mr. Kinsey, Mr. Trego, and others claimed by the plaintiff as his, the witness described them as tracings from originals, "very weakly done." He went on to say the same hand could not have worked these four busts (those of Admiral Rous, Mr. Robinson, the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland, and Sir John Ellis, the late Lord Mayor). The most skilful of these four works was the Admiral Rous bust (this was claimed by Mr. Schotz as his work). The bust of Sir John Ellis was the weakest of all—it is "gummy" (a mere likeness). The same hand that produced the Morris and Spottiswoode busts (claimed by Mr. Ver Heyden) could not have done the Ellis bust, and the Duchess of Cleveland and the Robinson busts. The Morris and Spottiswoode show a higher handling, and exhibit more feeling than the others. In his opinion, these two were done by the same hand.

Cross-examined by Sir H. Giffard.—Up to the summer or autumn of 1876 I was on terms of intimacy with Mr. Belt. I competed for the Byron Memorial. I had no quarrel whatever with Mr. Belt.

Is this document in your handwriting, and did you write it for Mr. Belt ?—I did.

The Witness read a document which he had written for Mr. Belt to the Secretary of the Royal Academy, asking that if a portrait bust of his were accepted it should be entered in the catalogue in the name of "R. Belt."

Cross-examination continued.—I cannot say that Mr. Belt—did not in 1875 exhibit in the Royal Academy works which I now say I have given artistic merit to. I have no recollection of seeing the Dean Stanley statue in the Royal Academy as Mr. Belt's work. I see from the catalogue that Mrs. Nicholls' bust was exhibited in 1873. I cannot swear that the bust of Mrs. Nicholls now produced is the same as that on which I worked alterations in 1875. It might be a copy, but it was a bust similar to that. I will pledge my oath, that, in the presence of Mrs. Nicholls, I pencilled alterations on her completed marble bust.

On December 6th, Mr. Brock, as one of the signatories to the truth of the alleged libel in *Vanity Fair*, was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Sir Hardinge Giffard as to the part he had taken in the preparation of that document for publication. He could not say that any one reading that article would have supposed that he had supplied some of the materials for it ; but although in his subsequent letter to *Vanity Fair* he had stated that the assistance he had rendered to Mr. Belt was limited to the bust of Canon Conway and the statuette of Dean Stanley, and was given "in a friendly way so as to help a young beginner," he had found on seeing the works in Court claimed by Mr. Belt that he had done much more for him. The witness also admitted that during the progress of the trial he had in company with Mr. Lawes, the defendant, and several other sculptors, inspected the several busts in Court, and had specified those on which he alleged he had worked.

... proof of the article which constituted the ... The libel in *Vanity Fair*, with the passages struck ... alleged ... Bowles, the editor, was read. Amongst ... out by Mr. ... alteration which changed the original ... these was "fraudulent success" on the part of Mr. ... article from "borrowed plumes." ... Belt to "... is document was being read Mr. Brock ...

While the ... of the demeanour adopted towards him ... complainant Mr. Belt, on two or three occasions, while ... by Mr. Was giving his evidence.

... witness ... said the witness had every right so ...

His Lord... and if it occurred again he should order ... be protect... Belt out of Court.

Mr. W. Giffard.—I hope if Mr. Walter Belt has been ... Sir ... any impropriety your Lordship will order ... out of Court now, and not allow ... to come back again.

His Lordship then directed ... should leave the Court, and ...

In his re-examination, th... the action of 1876 he rece... ...about ...

Belt stating he ... was going abroad ... time Mr. Belt had ... his studio ... but never came there ... Mr. Belt had never complained of his conduct, or given any reason for breaking off with him.

Mrs. Ver Heyden was then recalled, and produced the photographs which she had stated in her evidence were given by Mr. Belt to her husband for the purpose of his designing the dog in the Byron sketch.

Sir Hardinge Giffard asked that a witness who was going abroad should be recalled, to contradict the evidence of Emma Felden ; and his Lordship assented to this course.

Mr. Hamilton was accordingly recalled, and said —My attention was called by the reports in the newspapers of what Miss Felden has said. I have frequently seen Mr. Belt working on the statue of Hypatia, with Miss Felden as his model.

Cross-examined by Mr. Webster.—I saw Miss Brooke sitting to Mr. Belt for the statue of Hypatia. That was for the head. Mr. Belt told me of the evidence Miss Felden had given because I had given him her address as a model ; but if he had not told me I should have come here to contradict it, as I considered it disgraceful. Mr. Belt wished me to come forward to contradict her evidence, as I had seen him working from her as a model, and I said I would. That conversation took place on the evening of the day on which she gave her evidence. I cannot fix the exact date when I saw Miss Felden at Mr. Belt's studio, but perhaps Mrs. Hamilton could tell me.

On December 7th Mr. Lawes was recalled and cross-examined, in the absence of Sir Hardinge Giffard, conducted by Mr. Pollard on that branch of the case relating to the copy and what was called the translation of Mr. Ver Heydens "original diary." In the course of his explanation of the various entries relating to the connection between Mr. Ver Heyden and the plaintiff, the witness said that several of the statements made by the former as to these entries had been struck out in the copy in deference to the wish of Mr. Charles Russell, the leading counsel for the defence, on the ground that they were "misleading."

Mr. Pollard.—You have stated in your particulars that the bust of Admiral Rous was worked up and invested with artistic merit by Mr. Schotz. Is it true that when you did not know who worked on a bust you stuck it down to Mr. Schotz. ?

Witness.—Well, that is about the truth (great laughter). Let me explain. I had to put it down to somebody (renewed laughter), and knowing that Mr. Schotz was an able modeller, and that he was working for Mr. Belt, I put it down to him. If I had seen the bust I should have known it was not Mr. Schotz's.

And the same thing as regards the statuette of Mr. Plimsoll and the bust of Sir Thomas Owden ?—Yes.

Cross-examination continued.—Mr. Birch was in my employment, and I paid him 1*l*. a day. That is the highest terms ever paid to a modeller. I did not think it wrong to exhibit as my own the works on which Mr. Birch, Mr. Brock, and other artists worked for me.

Mr. Webster (re-examining).—Why did you fail to get into the Royal Academy ?

Witness.—Because I did not send in a drawing. I never could draw, and I could not send in a drawing now. If I did it would be a wretched thing (laughter).

Mr. Webster.—State the circumstances connected with your dismissal of Mr. Belt.

Witness.—In the summer of 1874 I paid my usual visit to Paris, which lasted about three days. In my absence, Mr. Belt collected and paid bills to the amount of 68*l*. 0s. 3d. without any authority from me. I did not like the transaction, but I paid him immediately, writing a cheque, of which I have the counterfoil with the remark I made on it at the ...

Mr. Pollard.—Did you show the counterfoil to Mr. ... at the time ?—I did.

... Webster read the counterfoil, "Belt, studio ...s, 68*l*. 0s. 3d."

...ess.—That was between June and July, 1874. ...mber of the same year, Mr. Belt asked for ... money the second time. I told him he ... I had paid him. The next day I show... ...counterfoil, and he still said he had not ...y. I asked him how much he wo...d ... and he said 25*l*. I wrote him a cheque ... ed him to explain what it was for. ... the 68*l*. he had paid for me in the ... wrote at his dictation. On ... t Midsummer, 68*l*. ...

and Mr. Belt were sharing the same studio a... this ?—I did, but cannot say how long.

Did you visit this studio after your discovery of this felony and forgery ?—I will not swear I did no...

Did you tell Mr. Birch he was sharing a stud... with a felon and a forger ?—I did not.

Mr. Birch is a friend of yours up to this da... is. Out of consideration for Mr. Belt yo... mention it to Mr. Birch ?—Oh ! Mr. Birch ... well as I did.

His Lordship.—Did Mr. Belt tell you ... for 68*l*. 0s. 3d. had not been through ... and ask you to go to your bankers ... whether it had been paid in there or not ...

Witness.—He did.

His Lordship.—And after that you not ... him the 25*l*., but the balance of 43*l*. 0s. 3d. ...

Witness.—I did (sensation in Court).

Cross-examination continued.—Mr. Bel... all along that I had given him the che... 68*l*. 0s. 3d., and asked me to inquire at my bankers. I certainly do not pretend that I ever paid the 68*l*. 0s. 3d. more than once, or that the cheque for that amount has ever been cashed at all.

A Juror.—I wish to ask, when this article appeared in *Vanity Fair*, what opportunities had the defendant of knowing the plaintiff's abilities as a sculptor, not having seen him for four years.

Witness.—I had none. My statement was that at the time when he was with me he had no artistic skill whatever.

A Juror.—But the defendant's letter to the Lord Mayor endorses all that is alleged in the article.

His Lordship here read the letter in question.

The witness said he wished to explain, in reference to his previous answer as to wages, that when he had his new studio built he told Mr. Belt he would increase his wages by 10s. a week.

His Lordship said he hoped the case would finish on the Thursday before Christmas, but if not, he proposed, with the concurrence of the jury, to sit on the Friday and Saturday following, as it was most desirable that the case should finish before Christmas.

The Foreman.—The jury think so too, my Lord.

On Dec. 8, Mr. Birch, sculptor, was called, and sa... he had never finished any busts for Mr. Lawes, ... they were completed by the latter for exhibiti... He did not remember Mr. Belt doing any model... at Mr. Lawes,' for he was at that time incapa... any artistic work. At the end of 1874 Mr. Be... a proposition that he Mr. Kummer, and ... should enter into a kind of partnership, sa... could dispose of the works which witness ... Kummer produced. In 1872 witness had mod... a bust of Lord Russell from life—the last that ... Russell had ever sat for—and it was arranged be... him and Mr. Belt that it should be reprod... cabinet ...ize, so as to fo... men.

The bust in question was here produced, and

The Witness continued—I recognise my work on the small bust of Lord Derby (marked 126) in the clay now produced. Mr. Belt did not work on it. Before the trial I had not seen this bust since 1875. This bust of Lord Russell (No. 125) is in the clay. I worked on that bust. It is my work, and up to this trial I never heard it suggested that Mr. Belt had worked on it. If these busts possess artistic merit I gave it to them, if they are my work, which I assert they are. Mr. Belt was not capable in 1875 of finishing busts as these are finished. I think I worked on a similar sized bust of Mr. Gladstone, but I do not recollect one of Mr. Disraeli.

I never had any personal quarrel or dispute with Mr. Belt, nor never interfered with his work until these proceedings. I worked on the Dean Stanley in the clay. Mr. Belt never worked on it. Up to the time of our separation in 1875 Mr. Belt was incapable of any artistic modelling. I have examined the works now in court on two occasions in November while the Court was not sitting. On neither of these occasions was Mr. Ver Heyden present ; and I have had no communication on the subject with him. It is utterly impossible that the same hand could have produced the variety of work as is shown here, which I put under three heads—good, bad, and indifferent. I consider the best bust is decidedly Admiral Rous ... the next ... two good ones are those of Canon Kingsley and Canon C...

Mr. Webster.—Now tell us which are ... bad ones.

Witness.—Well, there are so many I can hardly say which (laughter). I think that of the ex-Lord Mayor, Sir John Ellis, is the worst. The Patti is a wretched thing, and I think the Disraeli bust is very poor. Among the indifferent I include the bust of the Rev. Mr. Liddell. [The witness here pointed out the busts which in his judgment had been executed by the same and by different hands, the Rous bust standing out, as he said, distinct from any of them. The witness also pointed out those busts on which he recognised the work of Mr. Brock.]

Cross-examined by Sir H. Giffard.—I see the leading characteristics of Brock's work in this statuette of Dean Stanley, but it has been painted, and has been "smudged."

Sir H. Giffard.—I believe you are the author of "the griffin."

Witness.—I never heard of that gentleman.

Well, I beg your pardon. I mean that beautiful construction at Temple Bar (laughter).—It is not a griffin.

I always thought it was. What is it then ?—It is a heraldic dragon.

Oh, a dragon. Are you the author of the dragon ? (laughter).—No. A dragon was instituted before I was (great laughter). I did it from designs given me by the City architect, Mr. Horace Jones.

Were you paid a large sum for it ?—No, not a large sum, about 1000*l*.

Only 1000*l*. ? (great laughter). Well, did you "invest" the dragon "with whatever artistic merit it possesses ?" (great laughter).—Yes, with whatever artistic merit it possesses. It is the traditional dragon—the supporter of the City Arms.

When you were a witness for Mr. Belt in the terra-cotta case did you say that the statuette of Dean Stanley was a very clever work ?—Very probably I ... I worked on it myself (laughter). What-... cleverness there is about it w... imparted by ... (renewed laughter).

... statuette ?—I did ; and I heard him ... modelled all the things now in court, ... he was telling a falsehood.

Did you tell the jury that you had w... statuette ?—I did not ; it was no busi... I said the value of such a statuette ... the merit of the work and the name a... of the artist who had executed it.

That was in 1874, and having he... swear what you now say was false, did ... on terms of intimacy with Mr. Belt ?—...

Did you compete for the Byron co... There were two competitions, I compete...

Who first came to you about signi... ment for *Vanity Fair* ?—Mr. Bagnall ... introduced him to me.

Besides signing that was there a l... *Vanity Fair* about the sculptor's ghost ?—I think I read a letter in some paper or other about the sculptor's ghost.

Anyone that issued from the studio which you occupied ?—What, the ghost or the letter (laughter).

I will repeat my question—Was there not a letter issued from the studio you occupied about the sculptor's ghost ?—There was not.

That you swear ?—That I swear. I believe Mr. Mingford, who is employed in our studio as a modeller, suggested writing such a letter, but I don't know that he wrote it.

Is this letter in Mingford's writing ?—No, it is in my writing ; but this letter, to the best of my knowledge, was never published.

Sir H. Giffard here read a letter signed "A Sculptor," and which described a scene from a French drama, in reference to "A Sculptor's Ghost." It was substantially the same as that which appeared in *Vanity Fair* under the same heading.

Whose composition was this ?—Mr. Lawes's.

And you wrote this anonymous letter for Mr. Lawes at his dictation. For what purpose ?—For the purpose of exposing a "Sculptor's Ghost."

Was the letter supposed to emanate from you or Mr. Lawes. It is signed "A Sculptor," so you may take it as from either.

Will you swear you did not see the letter in *Vanity Fair* before it was published ?—I will not.

Sir H. Giffard.—I thought so. I will ask you no more.

A juror asked if they were not to have any more information about the 5*l*. which the defendant alleged Mr. Belt had stolen and forged the endorsement.

His Lordship said this question ought to have been put to Mr. Belt in cross-examination, and his answer would have been conclusive. But one of the most eminent counsel at the English Bar (Mr. Chas. Russell) had abstained from putting the question to Mr. Belt because he knew he would be bound by the answer. He should, however, allow Mr. Belt to be recalled to give his version of the matter.

Mr. Russell wished to say that he had abstained from putting the questions partly in his own discretion and partly because Mr. ... desire that the circumstances connected with Mr. Belt's dismissal should be gone into. His learned friend, Mr. Webster, had ... in his (Mr. Russell's) absence felt compelled to go into the matter, as his Lordship had intimated that if he did not do so he would tell the jury that they must accept Mr. Belt's account of the matter.

His Lordship said he would take good care when it came to his turn to address the jury (laughter) to comment on this matter in such a way as to prejudice neither side in the grave issue which the jury had to try. Even if this charge against Mr. Belt was shown to be an unfounded and a cruel one, it could not affect that issue.

Mr. Kummer, sculptor, examined by Mr. Webster said he had studied at Berlin, and first came to London in the autumn of 1873. He entered Mr. Lawes's employ as modeller, and was there for about 13 months. He had then a studio in the Buckingham Palace-road in conjunction with Mr. Birch and Mr. Belt. He roughed up and laid on the head of the cabinet-sized bust of Lord Russell, and Mr. Birch finished it ; but he could not say that Mr. Birch finished the cabinet-sized Lord Derby bust. He never saw Mr Belt do any modelling work—in fact, he had not seen him work at all.

The Witness added that by the terms of the so-called partnership between Mr. Belt, Mr. Birch, and himself, he and Mr. Birch were to do the work and Mr. Belt was to sell it.

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bodies aforesaid. The Court orders this sentence to be submitted for the sanction of his Highness the Khedive.

[illegible]ding still from the same paper, the President [illegible] to deliver the following decree of the [illegible]:—

[illegible]ive of Egypt considering that Ahmed [illegible] has been condemned to death by a [illegible] court-martial bearing Sunday's date; [illegible] there are grounds, for reasons to [illegible] exercise in favour of the said Ahmed [illegible] clemency specially belonging to us, [illegible]ined, and hereby decree that the [illegible] death against Ahmed Arabi Pasha is [illegible] into perpetual banishment from Egypt [illegible]dencies. This commutation shall have [illegible] said Arabi Pasha shall be liable to the [illegible] of death if he returns to Egypt or its dependencies. Our Ministers of the Interior, of War, and of Marine are charged, each within the limits of his office, with the execution of the present decree.

The court then rose, and the prisoner was escorted back to his cell.

It is believed (the *Times* correspondent says) that on the commutation of the capital sentence to that of exile, Arabi gave a solemn undertaking that he would repair to whatever locality might be designated to him by the Egyptian Government, after consultation with that of Great Britain. In a letter, dated November 23, of which Mr. Blunt sends a translation, Arabi expresses a wish to live at Damascus, keeping aloof from political affairs, and if the Sultan and the Moslems will not permit this, then he "should prefer to live in London among our brethren the helpers of humanity, as a free man in the land of freedom—not under custody or supervision." A telegram from Cairo says that it is believed that Arabi's place of exile will be either the Cape, Gibraltar, or Guernsey, and that he will be allowed to proceed thither as soon as certain minor details have been arranged. Whatever spot may be fixed upon, he will be required simply to give his parole not to attempt to escape. All the other leaders of the rebellion will, [illegible] expected, be pardoned by a decree of the [illegible]ve without trial, excepting only Suleiman [illegible]ud, who will be tried by court martial at [illegible]. Arabi has addressed letters to Lord [illegible] Sir E. Malet, and Sir Charles Wilson, [illegible] them for the generous treatment he has [illegible] at their hands since the day of his surrender to the British force.

[illegible]*imes* has received from its Cairo correspondent [illegible]slation of an Arabic letter which Arabi had [illegible]. Arabi says [illegible] English [illegible] who have often proclaimed him to be a rebel will suddenly change their opinion, and he shall cheerfully proceed to any place which England may be pleased to appoint for his residence, and remain there until the day comes when it will be possible for England to modify her opinion concerning him. He continues:—

I do not complain of my fate, nor of the sentence which has been pronounced against me, and which at any rate, establishes my innocence of the charges of massacre and incendiarism—crimes in which I have never taken the slightest part, and which were absolutely contrary to our political and religious principles. I know that my future treatment will depend on England and the generosity of [illegible] British people. I leave Egypt with perfect tranquillity and confidence in the future, because I know that England cannot any longer delay the reforms which we have struggled for. In a short time the Anglo-French Control will be abolished; Egypt will be no more in the hands of a myriad of foreign employes, filling every avilable post to the exclusion of the Egyptians; our native courts will be purified of abuses; codes of law will be enacted, and, what is more important, carried out; a Chamber of Notables will be instituted, with a voice and a right of interference in the affairs of the Egyptian people; the swarm of usurers in the villages will be driven out. The English people, when they see all these things [illegible] be able to realize the fact that my rebellion [illegible]ry strong justification.

The s[illegible] an Egyptian fellah, I tried to the [illegible] of my po[illegible] to secure all these good things for the dear country to which I belong, and which I love. My ill-fortune did not allow of my carrying out these objects. I hope the English people will complete the work which I commenced. If England accomplishes this task, and thus really gives Egypt to the Egyptians, she will then make clear to the world the real aim and object of Arabi the rebel.

When England has carried out her good work the will, Arabi feels certain, "in her humanity and high sense of justice," permit him to return to his beloved country and see with his own eyes the result of her humane and civilizing work before he dies. He adds:—

I am grateful to Mr. Gladstone and to Lord Granville for their intercession on my behalf; and for having saved me from so perilous a situation. They will soon learn that I was no rebel when I set myself at the head of a people who wanted nothing but justice. I also thank Lord Dufferin and Sir Edward Malet for the kindness and generosity they have shown me. I also owe a debt of gratitude which I can never repay to my dearest friend, Mr. Blunt, who spared neither his efforts nor his money to assist me in the hour of distress and need; when my Egyptian friends of happier days had one and all forsaken me. I can never sufficiently acknowledge the noble the untiring efforts, and the zeal, loyalty and devotion of Mr. Broadley and Mr. Napier on my behalf, and on behalf of my fellow prisoners. I thank the British people, as I thank you, Sir, and the great English press, which was unanimous in demanding that I should have a fair trial. I thank those members of the British Parliament who have often and nobly spoken on my behalf, and I thank Sir Charles Wilson for the kind and vigilant care he [illegible] bestowed [illegible] in the days of my captivity.

I leave [illegible] with the firm conviction that [illegible] days pass, [illegible] justice of our cause will be more and [illegible] that England [illegible]se to repent of the gen[illegible] has displayed towards a man against [illegible] fought.

[illegible]unt, in a letter to the *Times*, say that [illegible] condemned to death, goes out of [illegible]ated man. His honourable poverty [illegible] the fact that he receives a suitable [illegible] from the State. He and his fellow [illegible]nd Sami and Toulba, receive compensation [illegible] the loss of their possessions in Egypt [illegible] their sentence. In Arabi's case this will [illegible] his few paternal acres. The defeated [illegible]oose, under certain restrictions, his residence wherever this may be fixed. [illegible] freely on a "parole." In accepting [illegible]self Arabi also insists, as a first [illegible] the amnesty granted him should be general [illegible] the exception of a few persons exiled with himself from Egypt, no further persecution on political grounds is to be permitted.

On Thursday morning December 7, Mahmoud Pasha Sami (El-Qiroudi), Ali Pasha Fehmi, Abdellal Pasha, and Toulba Pasha were arraigned before the courtmartial on the same charges as Arabi Pasha. The first named was defended by Mr. Broadley, and the others by Messrs. Broadley and Napier. All the accused pleaded guilty, whereupon the court rose.

A telegram from *The Times* correspondent, dated Cairo, December 7, 7-40 p.m., states:—At 2 this afternoon the four prisoners who pleaded guilty to rebellion this morning, appeared at the bar, and the President read sentences of death; immediately followed by decrees of perpetual exile, in precisely similar terms to that issued in Arabi's case. Jacoob Samy and Mahmoud Fehmy will be tried on the same charge in two days, completing the list of political prisoners, who, having been convicted as principals in the rebellion, will be required to give their parole to remain in British possession during the pleasure of the Government. The place chosen is Ceylon, and the prisoners will proceed there within a fortnight.

The resignation of Riaz Pasha, on the ground of ill-health, was to day handed in to the Khedive by the Pasha's son. The Khedive, on receiving it, expressed his regret that he should be compelled to lose the services of so faithful a servant at such a moment. The Council of Ministers sat this afternoon, when the resignation was discussed until a late hour. It is thought not improbable that Riaz may be induced to withdraw his request if pressed to do so; but if not, I have reason to believe that Fakri Pasha, Minister of Justice, and Ali Pasha Mubarek, of Public Works, will follow him. Such an event would open the way to Nubar Pasha to the Ministry of Justice, of Orman Lutif to that of the Interior, and of Ismail Eyoub to that of Public Works; while the Ministry vacated by Lutfi, might easily be filled.

Meanwhile, against such an arrangement exist two obstacles; first, the doubt whether Nubar would accept such a subordinate position; and secondly, whether Sherif Pasha would consent to receive so powerful a colleague. Sherif is believed to be so pow[illegible] maintain the Cabinet intact, with the substitution of Ismail Eyoub for Riaz. Failing all these combinations, the only alternative would be a Nubar Cabinet.

A later message dated 11 p. m. says:—Riaz Pasha's resignation has been accepted.

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

On Monday (Dec. 4) Sir W. G. Armstrong, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, entertained at dinner at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, Lord Wolseley and the naval and military commanders of the Egyptian Expedition. The company numbered about 100.

Sir W. Armstrong, in proposing the toast of "The Queen," said that Her Majesty had always evinced sympathy with her naval and military forces. He observed that it was a matter of congratulation that the late ceremony in which Her Majesty had mixed with her subjects had not been marked by an event which marred the general rejoicing.

Having given the toast of "Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family,"

Sir W. Armstrong, on rising to propose the toast of the evening, [illegible] which he [illegible]

Canal, had contributed in a marked manner to the success of the expedition. (Cheers.)

Lord Wolseley, who on rising was received with loud cheering, said he begged in the name of his comrades who had recently returned from Egypt and in his own name to thank the company most heartily for the honour that had been done them. They had no claim to the gratitude of the English people except solely that, to the best of their ability, they had done their duty to their Queen and country. (Cheers.) He and his comrades there were proud of the part they had taken in the recent campaign, but, proud as they were of it, they were ready to admit that others not present were worthy to share in the honour which had been done them that evening. In the recent campaign English soldiers, for the first time since the Crimean War, had encountered a regular army. They had since the war with Russia encountered Zulus, Ashantees, Maoris, men who brought against them bows and arrows, assegais, and shields, who in many cases had no artillery at all, and when they had field guns did not know how to use them. But in the late war they met with a regular army. He saw it stated in some newspapers that the enemy they met with in Egypt were not worthy of the British steel. But, though far from saying that an Egyptian was equal to an Englishman—indeed, he belonged to that old-fashioned school who believed that no man in the world was equal to an Englishman (cheers)—he did not share in the opinion of those who from ignorance or envy would fain decry what had been done, and say that the enemy were not worth fighting against. The Egyptian army was well-found in all the appliances of warfare that were essential to success. It had a fine artillery—indeed, the guns were the same as had been used by the Germans in the Franco-German war. He could not say the same of the cavalry, for our men generally saw their backs. (A laugh) But with regard to their infantry, they were excellently drilled, disciplined, and armed; but their officers were badly educated and instructed and were drawn from the same class as the men themselves. But the Egyptians were pitted against an infantry the best in the world, and commanded by officers the best in the world. (Cheers.) We had splendid soldiers commanded by splendid regimental officers. (Cheers.) He did not agree with those who said that small wars taught us but little. He believed that from the small wars in which we had been engaged from time to time for the last 25 years we had gained great experience, and that we had been able to eliminate the good officers from the bad and to select the best men. How different was the information possessed by the officers who landed at Ismailia from that of the officers who landed in the Crimea. He was speaking in the presence of the highest scientific artillerymen in the world, and he would say that [illegible] had from first to last over the Egyptian artillery was this, that our guns when in action were enabled to over-power twice their number. The Egyptian gunners were excellent shots, but the reason we defeated them was that while the Egyptians used the old-fashioned common shell which they had obtained from Messrs. Krupp, we adopted the shrapnel shell. The Egyptian shells sank deeply into the earth before they exploded. That alone furnished a lesson which we ought to take to heart—namely, that no nation could afford to fall behind other nations in the inventions of the day and the nation which did had nothing before it but disaster staring it in the face. (Cheers.) He could not conceive a greater folly than that a Government should stand still from motives of economy waiting until something better might be discovered and allow its army to be armed with an inferior rifle or an inferior gun, when they knew that other nations possessed, superior weapons. He knew no greater treason that could be committed by a Government. (Cheers.) It would be very instructive for any one to take up an Army list of 1854 and 1882 and compare the two. It would be generally admitted by any one who knew anything about the matter that in the Crimean Army the men selected for command or for the Staff were chosen on account of family or political connexions. But if they turned to the army which had gone to Egypt they would find a very great difference. In the Crimea there was not a single officer belonging either to the Artillery or Engineers employed in command of a division or brigade. But how different was the case in the Egyptian expedition. On the Head Quarters Staff there were 25 competent officers, and out of these 12 were either Engineers or Artillerymen. (Cheers). On his own personal staff, out of four Aides-de-Camp one was an Engineer and another an Artilleryman. The Chief of the Staff was Sir J. Adye, who was second in command, and no general in the field was ever more ably and loyally seconded than he was by Sir J. Adye. (Cheers). The brigade to which fell the brunt of all the fighting—"the fighting brigade" as he might call it—was commanded by an Engineer General Graham (cheers)—a very old friend of his—a man with the heart of a lion and the modesty of a young girl. (Cheers.) In short, the would find that a large portion of the men selected by his Royal Highness for high posts were chosen because they belonged to the two corps to which he had referred. In referring to the rank and file, who, after all, were the backbone of the Army, he [illegible] was treading on thin ice, because for [illegible] felt he past it had been a very common thing forty years disliked the great reforms introduce men who years, but which, in his humble opinion, of recent the Army what it was, to endeavour to had made that politics had entered into these remake out all the cruel things ever said that wasrms. Of cruel. He had served under two Liberathe most Conservative War Ministers—under Lord and two and Lord Cranbrook, Colonel Stanley Cardwell Childers; and if he were to go into the wand Mr. he could conscientiously say, if he wness-box which of these four was the greatest Armys asked that it was Colonel Stanley. (Cheers.) Thormer, [illegible] subjected to these reforms were [illegible] destroyed, that it would [illegible] population, that its o[illegible] belong to the same class, [illegible] and could not fight. [illegible] who said the [illegible] acks in July or [illegible] Cairo, and then say whether [illegible] not march. (Cheers.) And as for the fighting qualities, he would appeal to General Lowe, to Macpherson, to Graham, and ask them did not their soldiers charge home and use their bayonets and their swords as well as the men of former days. (Renewed cheers.) If our men when they got to Cairo had given way to the curse of our race—intoxication—it would not have been very surprising, seeing the privations which they had undergone, and that they had often only dirty water to drink. But this he could say, that during the five weeks he had been in Cairo he had never seen a drunken soldier. (Loud cheers.)

Admiral Sir A. Hoskins also returned thanks.

OPENING OF THE ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE.

On Dec. 4 the Royal Courts of Justice were formally opened by the Queen in the finest December weather and amid the heartiest of popular demonstrations. In London and for many miles round, the occasion was celebrated as a holiday, and the Royal progress through the streets was consequently witnessed by dense crowds.

At an early hour the stream of sightseers began to pour towards from the suburbs; trains rolled into the principal railway stations from north, south, east, and west with unusually heavy freights: and before 10 o'clock in outlying quarters cab-ranks were empty, while extra omnibuses to Charing-cross were crammed inside and out.

Not without a suggestive propriety, the action of the day's events began in the grand old hall at Westminster, in which for centuries past the greatest lawyers of the time have played their parts. It was known that there was to be, in a sense, a formal leave-taking of that "certain place," memorable for issues of the greatest moment to the subject and the State; and many who could not see the splendid ceremonial with which a new order of things was to begin, gathered in Westminster-hall to witness the departure of Her Majesty's Judges for the New Courts. Their lordships assembled in the Princes' Chamber at the House of Lords, and took breakfast with the Lord Chancellor in the Peers' Dining-room. With the exception of the Lord Chief Justice, who came later in time to take part in the procession, all the Judges were present. Returning to the Princes' chamber, they then walked in stately procession, headed by the Lord Chancellors's secretaries, the Macebearer, and other officials robed and carrying the symbols of their office, and passing through the Division lobby, the Peers' corridors, and St. Stephen's-hall, the Lord Chancellor, the lord Chief Justice, and the Master of the Rolls singly, the others and the Law Officers of the Crown two and two, they went down Westminster-hall between the files of spectators, who were as decorously quiet as if the Judges had been sitting in Court.

While the Princes, the Judges, and other illustrious personages were on their way to the Courts, the Queen, who had left Windsor about 11 o'clock, had arrived at Paddington by a special train under the charge of Mr. Crierson, General Manager, Mr. Burlinson, and Mr. Spagnoletti, and was approaching, by way of Hyde-park and Constitution-hill, the thoroughfares in which a truly popular demonstration of loyalty awaited her. It was felt to be the Queen's day, and when the plumes and glittering armour of the escort were seen advancing and the cry "She's coming!" was heard, the enthusiasm of the people who had stood patiently awaiting her coming burst forth in cheers that could be heard long before the approaching cavalcade could be seen by those on foot.

The crowning ceremony of the day was fixed f[illegible] noon, but shortly after 10 o'clock the great [illegible] of the Courts was thrown open to those whose [illegible] or official position entitled them to be pres[illegible] Judges, Queen's Counsel, Serjeants, and oth[illegible] presentatives of the legal hierarchy, Ministe[illegible] members of Parliament, diplomatists, disti[illegible]ed officers of the fighting services, leaders [illegible] art, literature, wealth, and fashion. A[illegible] of the ceremony approached, the picture [illegible] in the great hall resolved itself into [illegible] The gentlemen of the law, with th[illegible] the Judges, fell into position to [illegible] dais, the Queen's Counsel occupyi[illegible] [illegible] the other sections of th[illegible]

window, and filled the great hall with a crimson glory. At 20 minutes to 12 a blare of trumpets announced the entry of the civic procession—the Common Councilmen in their mauve cloaks, the Sheriffs and Aldermen in red, accompanied by the Macebearer and Swordbearer, the latter with his curious fur cap looking like a Tartar chief. The procession imported more colour into the already brilliant scene. Attention was now turned to the dais, where the Judges had begun to assemble. The Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice entered together from the left, the one in the sombre, but richly decorated robes which form the Chancellor's State dress, the other in the bright scarlet and ermine of the Common Law Bench. A score of other Judges followed, including Mr. Gladstone, who, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, ranks as a Judge of the Supreme Court. The Prime Minister wore the heavy State robes of his office, resembling those of a Lord Justice of Appeal. Sir R. Phillimore appeared in plain black silk, and Vice-Chancellor Bacon, the last of his rank, in a distinctive robe of blue with a profusion of gold lace. Except for the presence of the Queen and her immediate attendants and the Royal Family, the company in the great hall was now complete. Beyond the Diplomatic Body on the left sat Ministers and members of Parliament with their ladies, and beyond them again the various undistinguishable sections of "society." The stage was represented by Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry. Immediately after assembling on the platform, the Judges proceeded, two by two, down the centre of the hall to the Strand entrance, where by this time the Royal party were arriving.

Here the grand procession was at once formed. So perfect was the other prevailing that no sooner had Her Majesty alighted than a second blare of trumpets announced her entry into the building. As the procession moved up the centre of the hall, to the strains of Mendelssohn's march in *Atalie*, played by an invisible band, the whole assembly rose and paid silent homage to the Sovereign, who graciously bowed to right and left in return. In the fore-front walked the builders and architects, next in order, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General and Judges, the Lord Chancellor, the First Commissioner of Works, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and then the Queen, attended right and left by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward. Her Majesty wore a walking dress of black silk trimmed with fur. Immediately behind walked the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, Prince Christian; and then the Princess Beatrice, the Princess Christian, and the Princess Mary of Teck. The Princesses were all in morning dress, the Princes in military uniform, over which they wore their gowns as Benchers of the Inns of Court. The Home Secretary at the processiodinister in attendance, and the [illegible] members of tha Royal Hou[illegible] was [illegible] Queen was cond[illegible] On reaching the dais, the Home Secretary [illegible]ucted to a gilt chair of State by the The Princes an[illegible], who placed himself at her sides. behind Her M[illegible] Princesses took up their position themselves in [illegible]ajesty, and the Judges disposed Chancellor tak[illegible] semi-circle on either side, the Lord formalities of [illegible]ng his place on the right. The with. The fir[illegible] the occasion were them proceeded missioner of [illegible]st of these consisted in the First Commissioner to Her Ma[illegible] Works offering the key of the building words:—[illegible]jesty, which he did in the following

May i[illegible] of Works please your Majesty,—Your Commissioner with [illegible]ks and Public Buildings has been charged eigh[illegible] the erection of this building during the last [illegible] years. It is now complete. It falls upon me [illegible] announce to your Majesty that it is ready to be [illegible]stituted as the certain place, in which, in accordance with the ancient laws of your kingdom, justice ty's [illegible] be administered in the future by your Majes- So [illegible]ourts.

a da[illegible]aying, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre handed the key on Harcou[illegible] crimson velvet cushion to Sir William It was[illegible]rt, who in turn presented it to Her Majesty. monogra[illegible] large key of polished steel, bearing the shield wi[illegible] R. C. J. (Royal Courts of Justice) and a it a mo[illegible] with the Royal Standard. After inspecting possess[illegible]ment, Her Majesty passed the emblem of readi[illegible]on to Sir William Harcourt, and then, Cha[illegible]ng from a manuscript, addressed the Lord [illegible]ncellor in these terms:—

[illegible]y Lord Chancellor,—I deliver into your charge [illegible]th this key the care of these Courts of Law. I trust that the uniting together in one place of the various branches of Judicature in this, my Supreme [illegible]urt will conduce to the more efficient and speedy [illegible]istration of justice to my subjects, and I have [illegible]dence that the independence and learning of the [illegible]ges, supported by the integrity and ability [illegible] members of the profession of the law, will pro[illegible]ve in the future, as they have been in times past, [illegible] chief security for the rights of my Crown and th[illegible] liberties of my people.

The Queen [illegible] spoke in clear, distinct tones which, in the [illegible]lence prevailing, were heard all over the vas[illegible] hall. On the conclusion of her speech, she took th[illegible] key from the Home Secretary and handed it to th[illegible] Lord Chancellor, who received it kneeling.

The Lord Chancellor replied as follows:—May it please your Majesty, in the name and on behalf of the assembled Judges of your Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, I accept the charge which your Majesty has been pleased to lay upon me; and I ask permission to offer to your Majesty the humble expression of our loyal devotion to your Majesty's person and throne, and of our gratitude for the part which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to take in the solemnity of this day. This building, now complete, was authorized by your Majesty with the concurrence of Parliament in the year 1865, and it has been in progress for more than eight years, under the hands of a great architect, to whom it as not been permitted to see this day. Your Majesty, whose strength of sympathy is so well known to us all, will, I am sure, share the feelings of your subjects when they think of those who are no longer with us—of the architect whom who have lost, and of that good prelate, venerable as much for his wisdom and learning as for his great office and from whose lips we might have hoped not many days since [illegible] the Divine blessing invoked upon us to-day. M[illegible] trust[illegible] way, but h[illegible] works remain. This building [illegible], will remain to a remote posterity one of the most magnificent public works of the time in which we live. These Royal Courts of Justice stately enough to satisfy even those who are most accustomed to Westminster-hall, not, like Westminster-hall, recall the memories of Norman or Plantagenet, of Tudor or Stuart Kings; but they will be for ever associated with the name of your Majesty and with the glories of a reign happy, beyond all which have preceded it, in those qualities of the Sovereign which have caused your Majesty to be so universally beloved and revered, in the advancement of all the arts of civilization, and in the general peace and prosperity of the British people. Among the legislative improvements which have distinguished your Majesty's reign not the least has been the consolidation and union of the several branches of the Supreme Judicature, which formerly exercised divided jurisidiction. To give full effect to that great change it was necessary that the different Courts and offices should be brought together in one edifice, fit for the duties which they have to perform. This has at last been done, and your Majesty, by your gracious presence here to-day, has given a signal proof of your care for that justice which will here be administered in your name. It was, indeed, fitting and worthy of your Majesty that these Royal Courts should be dedicated to their future use by the Sovereign of these realms, whose noblest prerogatives are justice and mercy, and from whom all jurisdiction within the British dominions is derived. Your Majesty's Judges are deeply sensible of their own shortcomings and of their need of that assistance which they have constantly received from the bar of England and from members of the legal profession; but, encouraged by your Majesty's gracious approval, and having before them the examples of a long line of illustrious predecessors, they have endeavoured, and will always endeavour, to fulfil the great duties intrusted to them with fidelity to your Majesty, with zeal for the public service, with firmness, impartiality, and integrity in the fear of God and without fear of man. That they and their successors may be enabled truly to do justice within these walls as long as the British name shall endure; that the blessing of the Almighty may rest upon their labours; that the law which they administer may ever be a terror to evil-doers and a strength and support to those who have right on their side; and that your Majesty may be preserved for many future years, still to shed fresh lustre upon a throne founded on law, sustained by justice, and established in the hearts of your Majesty's people, is the fervent prayer of all the Judges of your Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, for whom on this august occasion it has been my privilege to address your Majesty.

Prayer was then offered up by the Archbishop of York, who occupied a place on the Queen's right, and after a moment's consultation with the Queen Sir W. Harcourt said he had Her Majesty's commands to declare the building open—an announcement accompanied by an immediate flourish of trumpets. The formal opening of the Courts was thus completed, but more remained to be done. Advancing to the steps of the dais, from the [illegible]nches of the Queen[illegible]sel, the Attorney-General humbly pra[illegible] Majesty's, on behalf of the bar of Eng[illegible] the proceedings of [illegible] records of the Su- [illegible] llor signified it as [illegible] ould be done as [illegible] nsed to Her [illegible] the transfer [illegible] the Inns. [illegible] as was also [illegible] wards by the Incorporated [illegible] to the Lord [illegible] so far as [illegible] ained for [illegible] which it [illegible] e north- [illegible] perfect [illegible] the Royal [illegible] estern [illegible] where Volun- [illegible] Majesty [illegible] efevre, [illegible] sented Mr. [illegible] reet, the [illegible] ull of [illegible]

interior of the theatre, however, were well calculated to yield readily to the flames, and no sooner did the fire reach the roof, which fell with a great crash than the building was one glowing furnace, lighting up all the thickly populated district of Soho with a ruddy light. It required strong detachments of police to keep in check the thousands of people who congregated from all parts to watch the fire.

Notwithstanding the promptitude with which the fire brigade officers set their men to work, it was evident that all hopes of saving the building must be abandoned, for in twenty minutes from the time the alarm was raised, the building was one blazing mass. The efforts of the brigade were, therefore, mainly directed to the protection of the property which flanks the Alhambra and the dwelling houses of the small narrow streets in the neighbourhood. Those efforts were very successful, or surprisingly little damage was done to the surrounding buildings, although at one time it was feared that the whole of the east side of Leicester-square would be destroyed. For a long while the torrents of water poured upon the burning theatre seemed to have little effect, and, indeed, by two o'clock the building was completely destroyed. The outbreak of the fire and the total destruction of the building had been so sudden that it was impossible to save any of the furniture or fittings, and all the dresses and property of the persons engaged in the theatre were destroyed. Two of the firemen, named Berg and Ashford, were so seriously injured that but faint hopes of their recovery are entertained. It appears that the fire first broke out in the balcony. The resident fireman gave an immediate alarm, but he himself had much difficulty in escaping with his family, who reside in the building. The Turkish baths which adjoined the theatre and eight houses at the back were also destroyed. The total damage, it is believed, will be over £13[illegible],000.

The third edition of the *Globe*, dated 2 p.m. December 8, contains the following account of the second and more serious fire, which occurred on that day:—Early this morning a fire broke out in the City, and it is believed at present that the damage done is greater than has been caused by any single conflagration since the great Tooley-street fire twenty years ago. The scene of the fire is within a few hundred yards of that which took place in Cheapside, causing extensive destruction of valuable property, about eighteen months ago, and it is in the heart of that part of commercial London in which most of the large warehouses devoted to the dress trade are situated. The block of buildings in which it broke out, and which has been almost entirely gutted, is bounded on the north by London-wall, on the south by Addle-street, on the east by Philip-lane, [illegible] and Co., the well-known general warehousemen of Manchester, Bradford, Glasgow, &c.; Messrs. Foster, Porter, and Co., hosiery, glove, shawl, mantle, and ribbon merchants; Messrs. Silber and Fleming, manufacturers and importers of fancy goods; Messrs. Sargood, Butler, and Nichol, shippers, and others. All of the firms abovementioned have been heavy sufferers by the fire, and several other persons occupying smaller portions of the block have sustained considerable loss. The fire appears to have been first discovered in the premises of Messrs. Foster, Porter. A policeman was patrolling his beat in Addle-street, when his attention was attracted by an unusual glare in one of the windows of the warehouse in question, and immediately afterwards he saw flames burst forth. He raised the alarm at once, and in a very few minutes a detachment of the fire brigade form Whitecross-street station arrived on the spot with a steam fire-engine. Brief as had been the interval, however, between the discovery of the fire and the arrival of the engine, the flames had had sufficient time to gain a firm hold, and it was from the first apparent that all that could be done by the firemen was to try and prevent the flames from spreading to adjacent property. Assistance was telegraphed for to all parts of the metropolis, and 40 minutes of the first alarm being given at 2-50 no less than 3[illegible] steam-engine brigades and a number of manuals were pouring water on to the burning buildings Captain Shaw arrived shortly after three, and during the whole of the night his exertions were incessant to try and save some portion of the block from destruction. About 3-30 the roof of Messrs. Foster and Porter's warehouse fell with a tremendous crash, and simultaneously a huge sheet of flame shot upwards, illuminating the streets around, and showers of sparks carried on the southerly wind appeared to threaten the property on the other side of Addle-street. At this period it was discovered that, despite the attempts of the firemen to isolate the burning warehouse, and despite the favourable direction of the breeze, which carried the sparks away from the part of the block occupied by Messrs. Rylands and Messrs. Silber and Fleming, the premises of the Manchester warehousemen had caught fire, and the inflammable nature of the materials herein stored at once assisted the progress of the flames. The ignition of the warehouse of Messrs. Silber and Fleming followed in a few minutes, and at this time there seemed to be little doubt that the whole block must be gutted. The scene was now terrible in its grandeur. In an incredibly short space of time the two last-named warehouses were in full blaze, and the tons of water poured into the burning mass only seemed to add fuel to the flame. On each side of the block the fire had obtained firm grip, while from the centre rose a towering volume of flame and smoke which could be seen far away in the suburbs. The fire in the northern part of the block progresses in a different manner to that in the southern end of the building, where the flames first caught a footing. For a long time the strong party wall between the warehouses kept the fire within bounds; but as the flames rose above the roof on the southern side they were communicated to the top storeys of Messrs. Rylands' warehouses, and thence burned gradually downwards. The goods stored in Messrs. Rylands' premises were mainly silks and other valuable materials, and as bale after bale was consumed many were the laments of the employes of the firm, many of whom watched the fire from points of [illegible] struggle between the two elements had lasted for some three hours, the limits of the destruction seemed to grow better defined, and though by the time the warehouse of Messrs. Foster, Porter, and Co. was completely gutted, the premises occupied by Messrs. Silber and Fleming and Messrs. Sargood, in Wood-street, and Philip-lane respectively, were in a fair way to be overtaken by the same fate; and the warehouse of Messrs. Rylands, in Wood-street, London wall, and Philip-lane was evidently doomed; yet it was certain that no extension of the fire [illegible] need be feared; and it was evident, more[illegible] this block [illegible] one small portion of the block itself would escape from the general wreck. Curiously enough, amongst the small portion of the property remaining comparatively intact this morning, are the two adjoining public-houses—that at the corner of Addle-street and Philip-lane, the "Old Cheshire Cheese," and that in Wood-street, the Rose and French Horn, though the roof of the former was at one time on fire. The Curriers' Hall, which is dovetailed into Messrs. Rylands' warehouse facing London-wall, also fortunately remained intact, its strong stone walls and fire-proof roof proving its salvation. About half-past seven the entire wall of the consumed buildings in Wood-street fell outwards with a crash that damaged the warehouse opposite, but did no further injury, the event having been foreseen by Captain Shaw and the street having been cleared. At nine o'clock the engines were still playing on the fire, which continued to burn fiercely in some places, but the fury of the flames was now practically expended. Immense crowds assembled in the vicinity soon after the outbreak, and remained until long after dawn; but a large force of City police, under Major Beaumont and Superintendent Forster, was in attendance, and rendered efficient aid in keeping the streets clear for the firemen. A detachment of the G. Division under Inspector Maynard, also arrived, at an early hour, and gave valuable assistance.

No accidents are reported involving serious personal injury or loss of life. There were a few persons sleeping on the permises, most of them in the capacity of caretakers, but all were rescued safely. The damage is estimated at between two and three millions sterling.

At noon, although practically burned out, the fire was still smoking, and heavy masses of masonry and brickwork fell from time to time. Messrs. Silber and Fleming's stock of ormolu and other timepieces and fancy articles has been fused into an indistinguishable mass, and is amalgamated with charred ashes and molten glass. Many of the firemen had very narrow escapes, and in several instances were compelled to sever the hose and drive off with their engines to escape being overwhelmed by the falling walls.

Many hundreds of people will be thrown out of employment by what has been, without doubt, the greatest fire which has occurred in London since the Metropolitan Board of Works has had control [illegible] the Fire Brigade. As far as can be learned, none [illegible] the firemen engaged have been injured.

We are able to state that both the premises [illegible] stock of Messrs. Rylands and Sons are fully covered by insurance.

Captain Shaw's report this morning says:—"A block of buildings bounded on the north by London Wall, with a frontage of about 1[illegible], on the west by Wood-street of 38[illegible], on the south by Addle-street of [illegible], and on the east by Philip-lane of 38[illegible] several large warehouses destroyed, some buildings left standing. All buildings surrounding scorched. Fire still burning."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Dec. 8, says:—The block, which is almost entirely burned out, is that lying between London-wall, Wood-street, Addle-street, and Philip-lane. With the exception of the corner of Addle-street and Philip-lane and part of the frontage into London-wall between the two warehouses, all the block is burned. The chief warehouses which have been burned are as follows:—

1. Forster, Porter, and Co. (Limited), [illegible] hosiers, 47, Wood-street, Fire discovered at [illegible] A.M. Ware-
2. Ryland and Son (Limited), Flower, &c. 52 and [illegible] housemen, Manchester and Bradford, 50, 5[illegible] 55, Wood-street, and London-wall. [illegible]ods im-
3. Silber and Fleming, bead and fancy goods 62, porters and manufacturers, 56, 55A, 58½, 61, Wood-street, London Wall.
4. Hugo, J. E., chemist, 32, Addle-street.
5. "Ye Old Cheshire Cheese, 23, Addle-street, [illegible] 20,
6. Sargood, Butler, and Nichol, merch[illegible] Philip-lane.

IRELAND.

OPENING OF THE DUBLIN ASSIZES.

The special Commission and winter assizes for [illegible] counties of Dublin, Galway, K[illegible] County, [illegible]th, Westmeath, Kildare, and Queen's County [illegible] opened on Dec. 4 in the Court House, Green-[illegible] Mr. Justice O'Brien and the Lord Mayor [illegible] proceed- [illegible] national interest was felt in the [illegible]

[illegible] the unhappy state of things that [illegible] significant of [illegible] part of this country, exhibiting [illegible] exists in a lar[illegible] long list of offences of various [illegible] as they do a[illegible]gainst the person and property [illegible] kinds direct[illegible] of such a nature as must [illegible] of individu[illegible] to the happiness and prosperity [illegible] be necessar[illegible]. Upon an accurate examination of any [illegible] returns I observe that they [illegible] large decrease as compared with [illegible] period of last year in the number [illegible] the correspon[illegible] upon a more careful examination of the offence[illegible] decrease falls almost exclusively [illegible] I discover th[illegible] alone, the head of threatening letters under one head I am not at all satisfied that I [illegible] drawing from that decrease any [illegible] am justified [illegible] favourable to the increase of peace [illegible] conclusion [illegible]. It may be that these threatening [illegible] in the country notices have been laid aside as letters [illegible] innocuous and ineffective a [illegible] a comparative [illegible] that under the boldness inspired by weapon, and [illegible] has been exchanged for deed; impunity, [illegible] observe also that all the more serious because I [illegible] as intimidation, violence to the person, offences, such [illegible] dwellings, and other cognate offences [illegible] son, firing [illegible] a highly disturbed and dangerous [illegible] arising out [illegible] ciety, retain the same place in the condition [illegible] There is, however, some small diminution [illegible] calendar. [illegible] be inconsiderable in other respects, [illegible] tion that n[illegible] sufficient to show that the source of [illegible] but may b[illegible] n, to some extent, arrested at a particular [illegible] crime has [illegible] The cases that will be submitted to [illegible] cular poi[illegible] such as to require any special observation, you are n[illegible] ne, but such cases as your ordinary experience [illegible] tion from [illegible] grand jurors will enable you to deal [illegible] how are we to deal with the large [illegible] undetected crime which these returns [illegible] amount The number of offences in which the exhibit have been made amenable to justice is but parties inconsiderable proportion of the crimes a mo[illegible] have been committed. Still I am justified in which that the evil is less severe than it was in saying [illegible] and it may be that a greater disposition [illegible] to give assistance to the law in discovering [illegible]. If any of those cases require from me [illegible] assistance, it is my duty to afford it to you. At any rate I do not consider it necessary to make any [illegible] observation upon them. Now, in addition [illegible] duties which devolve upon you in reference to various other matters, as I shall call them, of the [illegible] Assize county, you will have to deal with [illegible] was the ordinary and original sphere of your [illegible]—the offences which arise in the county of Dublin; and, upon a careful examination of the list of [illegible] in which bills will be submitted to you, I do [illegible] think it can be said that, with one exception, the [illegible] exceeds the ordinary amount of crime or the [illegible]ary enormity of crime that may be usually [illegible]ted to occur in the city. I say with one exception because that exception is a most grave and conspicuous one. I allude to the ca[illegible] man named Delany is charged with an attempt to take away the life of Mr. Justice Lawson. As that case will probably be the subject of an immediate trial, it is not expedient that I should enter into the facts of it to any extent, nor is it desirable that I should take that course. I shall merely observe to you that if the substance of the charge be established by the evidence, you will probably consider it your duty not to interfere with that discretion of the law advisers of the Crown in reference to the form in which the charge is presented. There may be more than one indictment sent before you. Now, gentleman of the jury, unfortunately the cases to be submitted to you do not represent to the entire extent the actual amount of crime committed; for we cannot close our eyes to the fact that rapidly succeeding that event which I have referred to—the attempt on the life of Mr. Justice Lawson—other offences of the gravest and and most serious nature have occurred in the city. Crimes have been committed of an appalling nature. In one of these cases, an officer of the law, a fine young man, advancing boldly to the performance of his duty, is shot down in the public street. In another instance a respectable citizen of this capital, who had performed the duty of a juror at the last Commission, has his life openly assailed in the most dreadful manner, and that life is still in the balance. Deeds of this kind, occurring in a civilized community, indicate, I need not say, a situation of extreme gravity that requires all the force and strength of the law, all the vigilance of the authorities, all the combination of well-disposed and law-abiding citizens to cope with. Meanwhile, this unhappy and deplorable state of things is telling plainly and visibly upon the fortunes of this capital. It is but too fatally evident that decay is silently and steadily invading every interest that bears upon the prosperity of the city. Trade languishes, if it be not entirely extinct. Houses—I may almost say streets—are deserted. Every person who can carry his fortunes elsewhere is flying from this city as from a place infected by the plague, and destitution is settling down steadily and surely upon the humbler classes of the population—upon all those who depend upon employment for their daily bread. I dare not express any hope as to when this unfortunate [illegible] terminate—as to when the clouds will be dispersed and the sun come out again, because, unfortunately, such hopes, too often expressed, have been too often rapidly and rudely dispersed. Whatever remains of hope and of improvement rests entirely upon the due and firm execution of the law, upon all those who are called upon to take any part in the administration of the law doing their duty—yielding to no weakness, and to no passion—doing their duty faithfully and firmly, with a justice more exact and more strict, in order that we should not be led away into extremes by the abhorrence and indignation excited by atrocious crimes.

The grand jury then retired to consider the bills, and the trial of prisoners proceeded.

Three young lads, named Matthew Hefferman, John Hefferman, and Thomas Brady, were indicted for assaulting Thomas Mallon, a process-server, while engaged in serving a warrant at 93, Lower Gardiner-street, on the night of the 27th of November. The occurrence took place on the same night as the attack on Mr. Field. The offence was proved. The prisoners were convicted and sentenced to 18 months imprisonment with hard labour.

The Lord Mayor, having left the Commission Court [illegible] the charge of Mr. Justice O'Brien to the grand jury, took his seat on the civic [illegible] the City hall, and delivered counter[illegible] to the corporation.

His Lordship said that before the business of the day was proceeded with, he wished to say a few words as to the present state of the city. He thought it only right that he should do so, having regard to the importance of the subject. At a time when, from many causes, panic of a very prejudicial character to the reputation of the trade and commerce of the city was sought to be widely distribute, he thought it became his duty to say what he could in the [illegible] of his fellow-citizens and of the trade and commerce [illegible] with a view to allay what he considered to be absolutely unnecessary panic. (Hear, hear.) He had just come from the Commission Court, where he had opened the Commission with the presiding Judge, and he had just had the pleasure of hearing that Judge state that—deducting from the list of crimes which was before him those that were ascribable to other counties and to other cities in Ireland, deducting from it those lamentable crimes recently committed in the city, of which they were all so thoroughly ashamed and which they deplored so deeply—he had to say that the ordinary crime of this great city was, comparatively speaking, very small and such as need not create the slightest alarm or panic in a community of such great numbers as theirs. He (the Lord Mayor) had read over the calendar of offences committed since last Commission, and there were scarcely 20 crimes in the list—most of them of an ordinary and trivial character (Hear, hear.) He had nothing to say as to the crimes—the weighty crimes—that were in the hands of the Government of the country to deal with. He did not mean to interfere in any way; save to express a hope that justice and law would be vindicated by those who had it in their power; but if they deducted those crimes there was no reason for a general panic—no reason why the peaceable and law-abiding citizens should not by day or night go on their peaceable and honourable business without fear or hesitation. The Lord Lieutenant had declared that no peaceable citizen would suffer from the extraordinary steps he had thought it necessary to adopt. If they were in London and a policeman was shot, they would not all run into a state of panic. He hoped that God would soon relieve them from any such crimes: but they should not give way to unnecessary fears. The panic authors had been setting forth that trade had been falling off from this city. But that was not peculiarly the case with reference to the city of Dublin, for it was not suffering more than any other city. The president of the technical school in Bradford had declared publicly that in Bradford there was a decrease in the exports and a much larger decrease in the imports. Therefore he deprecated, in the name of the city and country, the wholesale panic that was created and encouraged. He had little more to add, save to say that he entirely concurred in the truth and force of the language used by the learned Judge who presided that day with such distinction. When addressing the electors of Ennis, Judge [illegible] Mr. O'Brien said that the real cure [illegible] evils under which the country laboured was the restoration to Ireland of their own local government in College-green (Applause.)

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT.

At a quarter-past 11 o'clock on Dec. [illegible] the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Barry, and Mr. Justice Lawson took their seats on the bench, and the Attorney-General then had formally exhibited the "declarations in writing" of Sub-Inspector Charles Edward Seymour and Sub-Constable Bernard O'Malley, who were sworn in court, verifying their affidavits. He then moved that Mr. Michael Davitt might then be required to find sufficient securities to be of good behaviour towards Her Majesty the Queen and towards Her Majesty's subjects, and that in default of finding such sureties, he be committed to prison for such time as to the Court may seem fit, and that for that purpose all writs and processes of good behaviour may issue and warrants be granted which are requested in that behalf. [illegible] notice also apprised Mr. Davitt that he might appear in court.

Mr. Davitt then rose, and said.—My Lords—I desire to make an application to the Court, which, under the circumstances, will be considered a reasonable one. I was served with this notice at 11 o'clock on Saturday night last to appear here to show cause and not to receive sentence. In my ignorance of the law I am under the impression that even in ordinary civil cases summonses are served before 6 o'clock in the evening, and that two clear days notice is given to the party summoned. As Sunday intervenes between my being served with this summons and now, I have only had [illegible] to prepare to meet this extraordinary legal [illegible] of which, as far as my limited knowledge enables me to say, there has been [illegible] instance. I have not been able [illegible] advice to ascertain whether [illegible] and unusual [illegible] law. I [illegible]

ought to have been guarded agains
calculated to impress the people o
with a higher respect for the law a
trators or with a belief that the
in earnest.

Mr. Davitt has written to th
National League resigning th
he was elected on October 18
provisional committee for o
ground that he does not wish
made responsible for his wor
so much in advance of theirs.

SERGEANT DAN

The military authorities have
the gallantry of Sergeant Dan
and brave help on the occasion
Constable Cox was of great valu
life of Constable Eastwood, an
prisoner Dowling, who is charged
The following general order has be

"Royal H

"The Commander of the Force
much pleasure in promulgating to
under his command that his Roy
Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chie
the good conduct medal and the g
Sergeant Danvers, of the 1st B
Royal Rifle Corps, as a mark of his Ro
sense of his excellent and meritori
the 25th of November last, when he re
assistance to the police during th
Constable Cox was assassinated. H
the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has
cated the Commander of the Force
appreciation of the exceptionally galla
this non-commissioned officer, and in
known to the troops, the General
would avail himself of the opportunity
his admiration of the very great cou
determination evinced by Sergeant Dan
ing the utmost credit on himsel the re
the Army generally."

STRENGTHENING OF THE DUBLI

The Government have taken prompt a
steps to supply the deficiency of
Metropolitan Police in numerical stre
provide an adequate supplemental force
the strong measures which they have
down ruffianism in the streets and
gang of assassins. A large body of Roy
Royal Marine Artillery and Royal Ma
Infantry have been enrolled and orga
the superintendence of Colonel Herbe
who has had experience in such duty wh
in Egypt. The officers, Major Noble an
Morgan and Hamilton, have arrived in
the men will be here in a day or two. S
served in Egypt being on furlough, and
not immediately available. The memb
auxiliary police force have been special
for their intelligence, activity, and excelle
ter, so that the utmost reliance may
upon them. They will be stationed in bo
have been provided for them in various
city, and will patrol the streets and occup
known points at which they may be found
They will be fully armed, and being in civ
will act in the streets as a detective co
will not initiate any arrests or usurp the
of the police, but be always ready to afford
to that body. They will move about in
three or four or five through the principa
As great care has been taken in selecting
long service and high character, it is co
expected that their conduct will be such a
approval, but should any case of miscon
the offender will be amenable to the ordi
tribunal. They are specially intended to
giving effect to the Curfew clause. Lor
has taken the utmost care to guard aga
undue interference with the liberty of
abiding classes, and Captain Talbot, Ch
missioner of Police, has adopted effectual
to give effect to his Excellency's desire.

The Marines who are to be sworn in as c
will number 300. They will not arrive in o
but will be sent over in small parties, and b
ally and quietly trained.

The police have thought it necessary to
special protection for Macdonnell and Toole,
witnesses who are to be examined to morro
Common Court in the prosecution of
charged with presenting a revolver at
Lawson. Toole, who is a carman, has been
into the police barracks. Macdonnell is gua
four detectives.

SHOCKING DISCLOSURES AT THE LO MASK MURDER TRIALS.

At the trial of Patrick Higgins, after the c
the Solicitor-General's speech for the Crown,
the three prisoners charged with the murder
bailiff Huddy and his nephew, some extraord
evidence was given on Dec. 7 in the Dublin C
house by Matthias Kerrigan, a man about 35
of age, who gave his evidence in Irish, and app
to be an intelligent farmer in comfortable c
stances. He deposed that on the 3rd of Janu
saw Huddy and the boy. He saw three perso
lowing the Huddys; they were Pat Higgin
prisoner at the bar, Thomas Higgins, and M
Flynn. The prisoner struck him on the back
head with a stone, and he gave him two kicks
he was down. The other men came up at on
put shots into old Huddy. The boy ran away
the boreen. When old Huddy was knocked
Michael Flynn ran after the boy, caught him
collar, and knocked him down on his face.
Thomas Higgins came up and put two
into him. The body of the old man
pat into a turf basket. The prisoner went in
house and brought a sack, into which young H
was put. Then the prisoner lifted the basket
old Huddy on his back and went off with it.
ness's wife came to the door and saw wha
taking place. Thomas Higgins caught wit
son and called upon him to carry the bag
young Huddy's body. The son was standing i
yard, and was not inclined to go, whereupon
mas Higgins said, [illegible] I will
[illegible] Witness did not see the [illegible] will
[illegible] son went away with the sack on his back
was not three-quarters of an hour away. A
named Higgins came down the boreen as the b
were being carried away.—Cross-examined by
Teeling. He had only four pounds' worth of la
live on. He wore the clothes he now wears wh
was in Galway gaol. He did not know who
them to him. He was nine months in Galway
because it was beside his house the job was
The sack was his; but the prisoner took it out
house. He owed rent, and he was to be served
a process. He knew it was coming, and th
would have come only the man was murdere
was ten weeks since he gave information t
police, and it was before that he got the cl
He had nothing to say to the murderer, nor h
sons nor his wife. His son Matthias was arr
for the murder.—Re-examined by Mr. Mu
Q.C., he deposed that when in gaol he was ge
one pound a week. He did not know where
it, only he took it (laughter).—Mr. Murphy,
said they would show where the clothes and m
came from.—The witness, in reply to Mr. Tee
said he had been in custody of the police in Ga
since he was released from gaol, and he was
ported by the Government.—Bridget Kerr
wife of this last witness, gave corroborative evid
She saw the whole occurrence herself. Her hus
was nine months in gaol before she ment
Higgins to the police. She knew the Huddys
process against her,—Matthias Kerrigan, a
aged 16 years, son of the last witness, deposed
Thomas Higgins caught witness, and told h
carry the sack with young Huddy's body.
fused at first, but Higgins told him if he did n
would not be thankful. Witness carried the
as far as Corbett's house; then young Manion
out. Higgins tripped him up and made him
the sack. Then a man, named Pat Higgins
compelled to take it, and witness lost sight
party. A little boy, named Martin Kerrigan,
10 years of age, brother to the last witness, dep
that he heard shots and saw the man and boy
dered, and the body put into a basket, the o
into a bag, and carried away. The boy was put
a bag with the head down. Pat Mallon and ot
gave corroborative evidence.

MR. W. E. FORSTER, M.P., ON IRELA

Mr. W. E. Forster, [illegible] and Mr. Illingw
M.P., addressed their constituents at Bradford
night. Mr. Forster said [illegible] half of the cha
made against him were [illegible] he ough
cease to be their member. He [illegible] not ans
many of those charges, as a great [illegible] contradi
themselves, and he was willing to leave
history to pass its verdict upon the [illegible]
to try to show them as clearly as h
was the task he had imposed upon
what it was he had to try to do or
done. Not that they had given
reports, for no member had
generous consideration than
Now, what was the state of
Lord Cowper were sent to go
was in many parts great
distress, and for many yea
erned by exceptional and
cion Act force when he
expired in a month, but
it. Then there was the
had been in force for man
League was formed and
to these, there was the
which not only caused distr
necessary, but without whic
would have been impossib
two bad harvests and two
crop, which were importan
question, but with a great effo
next harvest without a famine.
Act was expiring, but he would
the question had been fought
and they were attacked upon it mor
than by Irishmen, because the latter
what was the position of the Govern
was no time to renew the Act, and it
had proved to be of very little use; for o
increased under it, and the Governm
they would try the experiment of gover
with equal laws (cheers). The right ho
after reviewing the course of Irish le
ceeded to refer to his severance from
and said, of course, he should not
unless he had differed from his co
principle, but simply [illegible]
ministration. But th
er had such d